CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
For Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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Non-poisonous. Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
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Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 50,587—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 7 P.M. 1896.
† GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	18th Jan.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nastes	8th "
† GANGES	4276	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	8280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.I. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5287	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	11th "
R.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. B. Moule	18th "
R.V.I. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia," (marked R.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazgaon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Rellen	4,267	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Milda	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. , 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMADE	6th Feb, 1896,
S. S. RUBATTINO	5th March 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *viâ* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 10, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturdays at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubenge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4252	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (Fr. Navy)	4,080	16th Jan. 1896,
SALAZIC	C. Paul	4,255	13th Feb. "

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KARACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
The s. s. "ALPHEE," will LEAVE the Victoria Dock on the 15th February., at 9 A. M., for KURRACHEE & PERSIAN GULF.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
These s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February, via KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 18th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "PACHUMBA" 867 tons, on the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 22rd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 21st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "LOODIANA 3,269 tons, about the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 18th January, calling at Mombassa, Mozambique and Beira.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th January. 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and all information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 18th January, 1896.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
42, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. MUTTRA	4,641	On or about the 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896. Agents.

TAKE NO MEDICINE FOR A COUGH OR COLD BUT KEMP'S COUGH SYRUP, AND YOU MAY RELY ON A SPEEDY CURE.

FINER THAN ANYTHING IMPORTED. DOES THE WORK QUICKLY AND WELL.
Re. 1 Per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF

ENGLISH LEATHER AND FACNY GOODS,

COMPRISING
LADIES' AND GENTS DRESSING BAGS,
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All goods are of guaranteed quality. Newest designs and perfect finish.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.
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SCARVES, TIES, BOWS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
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OXFORD, CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS,
FLANNEL, AND TWEED SUITINGS,
DRESS SUITINGS,
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THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS

SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
WHITE DRESS BOWS, Newest Shapes,
Rs. 2-14 and 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE DRESS TIES, in all widths,
Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE KID GLOVES, Re. 1-4, 1-12 and Rs. 2-8.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye,
Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk,
Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS,
Rs. 2-12 and 4-8. Pure Silk, Rs. 9 Per Pair.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
HORNBY ROAD.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
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You may want a STIMULANT and PICK-ME-UP—and you can get nothing to equal
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
A skilful combination of the most valuable tonics known to the scientific world.
PLEASANT to the PALATE.
MAY BE TAKEN AS A LIQUEUR AFTER MEALS.
Invaluable in all Nerve Complaints and to those recovering from severe illness, as well as those who want only an occasional stimulant.
FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING IMPORTED.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

YOU WILL NEVER GIVE IT UP IF YOU ONCE USE IT.

KEMP'S
CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
Is so pleasant and refreshing in use that it retains the favour of every user. Its application is easy, and it is quite cleanly in use, without exception the most reliable.
HAIR TONIC PRESERVER AND RESTORER
IN THE INDIAN MARKET.
SHOULD be used by every one desiring to retain or possess a fine head of hair.
FAR SUPERIOR to anything imported.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 3.
Packing and Postage extra.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ARMY

USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR.
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.
HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

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REPRISE OF LAST NIGHT'S
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ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M.
FIRST MATINEE
For Ladies and Children
and Up-Country Visitors.
CHILDREN and their Servants
HALF PRICE, excepting Native Gallery.
GRAND OPEN AIR CONCERT
By our own Silver Cornet Band.
EVERY EVENING at 8 P.M.
Performance Commences 9 P.M.
Seats can be booked daily
At C. MITCHELL'S Cigar Store.
ASK THE MANY HUNDREDS
Who were present last night
Their honest opinion of
WILLISON'S WORLD CIRCUS.
The Management rest with
Confidence upon to-day's verdict
of the Press and Public of Bombay.
No Company could have received a greater ovation.
EVERY ARTISTE ENCORED.
EVERY ACT APPLAUDED.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
DEDICATED TO THE ELITE OF BOMBAY AND DISTRICT.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

GAIETY THEATRE.
BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Members of the above Club Assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs, will give a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, to be followed by a Laughable Farce, in the GAIETY THEATRE, ON FRIDAY, THE 31st INSTANT.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M., to Commence at 9 P.M.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Annas 8.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of DOOLUBHDAS MORLIDHUR, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MANIVAHOO, widow of the said Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 14th day of January, 1896.

Messrs. EDGELOW and GULABCHAND,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FINE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness.
Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY'S LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17 January, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of Messrs. Mugoondas's and Jeramdas stock-in-trade at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Art Gallery, will be resumed TO-DAY at 1 p.m.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
9 rich velvet, plush and satin-lined jewellery cases (different sizes).

AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, by Kosterton.
1 bay walr gelding, 14-1, aged, broken to harness and saddle.
1 strong palang in office-shigram with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.
1 vis-a-vis victoria, nearly new, finished in latest style, real leather, strong, elegant and easy running.
1 roan horse, 14-3 hands, six years old, ridden and driven, believed quite sound, very fast and quiet.
1 set of brass-mounted black harness.
1 long ish hunting saddle with felt, numda, bridles and all fittings complete (good as new).
1 strong English-built landau in very good order, by Hall.
1 grey c-b gelding, 13-3½, 8 years, a good trapper.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT FIELDS OF LAND AT BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the legal heir and representative of the estate of the late Mr. F. X. Rodrigues, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, the following properties either in one lot or separately, as may suit the intending purchasers:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hillside, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,568 1-8 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property herein thirdly and fourthly described, on the east by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur, and on the west by the property secondly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hillside, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,352 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property fourthly hereinunder described, on the east by the property firstly described, and on the west by the public road.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of ground, situate at Bandora Hillside, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,212 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur and the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, on the east by the property of D. M. Davur and public road, and on the west by the property fourthly hereinunder described.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages, bungalows, outhouses, cocoanut, and jack trees, a large well, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hillside, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,704 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property hereinbefore firstly and secondly described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, and on the east by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, and on the west by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. F. Pereira, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, (Railways) at Bandora, Mr. Phillips' bungalow, and full information and inspection of documents can be had during office hours from Mr. L. A. Rodrigues Chico, in the Chamber of Mr. L. De Souza, Pleader, High Court, or at No. 151, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the Post Office.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th January, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
About 27 cases superior wines, consisting of Genetian wine, white wine, Pauille claret, Macon champagne, Cuvee de Reserve, Chablis, Be une cognac, and Castle medoc claret.
Also 20 bottles wines, brandy and liqueurs and 30 tins provisions.
The wines will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BRASS-MOUNTED SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS AND SADDLES.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
A consignment of superior brown leather brass-mounted single and double harness and saddles made by Messrs. Crest Brothers of Cawnpore.
These will be sold singly to suit buyers, and are now on view.

SALE OF 32 BALES GREY T. CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Agents of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Narroojee Pursholum—
32 bales grey T. cloth, No. 1225, in lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will self by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 full-plate portrait lense by Horne Thornthwaite and Wood.
1 patent Transvaal rifles with two barrels.
The property of Mr. W. H. Glaespole, consisting of camp tables, chairs, meatsafe, whatnot, marble table, drawing room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cabinet, bookstand, iron double bedstead, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes press, dressing and washhand tables, lamps, cooking stove, &c.
On account of the concerned—
A A—1 case 4 rolls grey rubber sheets, ½ to 1"
2 „ 3 „ red rubber sheet, ½, ¾, and 1"
7 rolls red India-rubber tubings of sizes.
By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Mr. P. Williams, consisting of one double barrel breach loading central fire gun by W. G. Barratt, cartridge cases, ammunition, books, &c.
The effects of the late Mr. F. W. M. Butler, consisting of photo albums and frames.
On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee Arsiwalla—1 English gold hunting watch.

AT 2 P.M.
1 English-built landaulette in thorough order.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office-shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of an undivided half share in a valuable landed property situate in the Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Mirzamal Kalooram, carrying on business under the name of Fakirchund Kalooram, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gajanand Manekram, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of February, 1890:—

All that the undivided half share and interest of the said Gajanand Manekram in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of the Public Road in the Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the north by the property of Hormusjee Bomanjee, on the south by the vacant ground of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and admeasuring about 226 39-100 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO CONFECTIONERS.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co.'s Office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Cyrus Brothers, confectioners, consisting of large size glass door cupboards, plate, glass show cases, marble cream soda fountain, marble top counter 18ft., dining table, bentwood chairs, sideboard, marble top teapoys, contains glass jars, fancy goods, provisions, copper utensils, etc.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
The valuable Library of the late Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court.
Catalogues will be published and the Library will be on view a week before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th January, 1896.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a Newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and waste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherescever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness to complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home rough the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000	= „	8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhouse Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne, is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a SEASON to BOMBAY, OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December, 1895, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profits for half-year ended 30th June, 1895, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1896.

JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Railway, for the supply of 1,00,000 (one lac) best quality DEODAR METRE GAUGE SLEEPERS 6 feet by 8 inches by 4½ inches.

Price should be for delivery at Karachi harbour. Delivery to commence in March and be completed by end of April, 1896.

Sleepers will be examined and passed before shipment and payment made on delivery.

Tenders should be addressed to the undersigned and submitted (to arrive at Ghadechi) not later than 30th January 1896.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Railway, Ghadechi, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the above FUND will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1896, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAWARKER.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL £554,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487	0 10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,46,454	1 6
Deposits	„	92,51,985	10 1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812	12 5
Sundries	„	2,31,133	5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940	5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11 01,222	4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531	9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525	5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ or annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.
Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.
By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.
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At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,425
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	90
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£11 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	319

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	680
ngfo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	190
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	225
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	730
Britania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,595
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	775
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	910
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	685
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	35×Rs15	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Curri m b h o y Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	740
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	445
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	555
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	185
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	80	705
H i n g u n g h a t Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,315
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo - China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRe.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	205
Jeevanji Jadoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,080
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	805
K h a n g a s u n Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao M a c - kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	820
Leopold	2,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	251
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,145
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,210
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	925
M a n o c k j e e M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,605
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 65}	dvd	fix
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	Par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,410
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	780
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,370
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,070
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	895
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	222½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	635
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvdRs30	760
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	—	00 0
e n i s h a n k e r Lakhmishanker G Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	5
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	7
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	2.0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,60
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	& 18	—	c.	52

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
A. A. Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,180
Bellary	157	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bh o w nuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	22	150
Bombay Cotton Creul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	1611
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	10	15
Colaba	800	200	200	12	190
East India	1,888	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	120
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
French	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8	117½
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	8,500	500	25+80	1100
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	300	500	500	dvdRs30	370
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rali	14
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs4	475
M a h madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	110
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	1824
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	335
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 5	1 0
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	98
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
S u r a t Printing Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,170

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	£1,750	100	100	15	380
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,355xd
ombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	500
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	212
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
J o h n Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	340
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	16 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	3	105
P o r t Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	23

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 27-5	Nom.
Gold Leaf	„ 27-3	
Fine, Bar Gold, old	„ 27-3	
Do. do. new	„ 27-2	
Assayed bar Gold	„ 27-3	
Bombay bar Gold	„ 27-2	
Sovereigns	„ 17-5	
Do. Dragons	„ 17-4	
Qu 7	„ 93-4	
Do. 1/1	„ 93-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Address to Young Men by the General Secretary, 8-30 p.m. Subject: "What it is to be a Christian."

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Melbourne left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice, this afternoon, at 4-30.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a race to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon for ships' boat as usual. Entries close at noon on the day of the race.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 41, viz., 1s. 2d. per rupee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Veraval, Mangrol, Porbander, and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, Saturday.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, yesterday, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and informed his Worship that the Hindu clerk who had charged Banaji Framji, late manager to Penn Lacum and Co., with cheating in respect of Rs. 200, did not feel disposed to offer any further evidence against the accused. The magistrate thereupon discharged the accused.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Dance	Morris	Watson
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Selection	La Mascotte	Audran
Intermezzo from	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascavni
Fantasia	Folk Songs of Italy	Rampezzotti
Valse	Amitie	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rama Ballooji, aged twenty-six, a labourer employed in the Prince's Dock. At 1-35 p.m., on the 7th instant, the deceased was pulling a trolly, containing some iron pieces, in the Prince's Dock, when a heavy piece of iron fell from the trolly on to the deceased's left foot, causing a compound fracture of the great toe. Rama was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he refused the amputation of the injured toe. On the 13th instant tetanus came on, and terminated fatally at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner resumed the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the Prince's Dock, regarding the death of Bheeva Bhow, aged forty years, who was buried alive under the bags, containing gall-nuts, which fell on him by the collapse of the whole of the floorings of a building used as a godown, belonging to Mr. Gokuldas Dewji Gungadhur, and occupied by the firm of Dewji Virji, at the Prince's Dock. Superintendent Sweeny and Inspector George watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Chutoorbhoj Daunji, one of the occupiers of the godown, was examined. He stated that on the day of the accident there were in all 1,066 bags, containing gall-nuts, stacked on the floor of the godown. The inquiry stands adjourned.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Walker, solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun, at whose instance Nusserwanji M. Cooper was charged with embezzlement in respect of certain ornaments, and applied for permission to withdraw the charge. Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Jehangir D. Neemuchwala, who appeared for the accused, said that it was very unsatisfactory to end a long case in that manner. He asked his Worship to say that his client left the court without a stain on his character. The magistrate could not at once recall all the evidence recorded so long since, but said that it required considerable persuation to induce him to believe the evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Davar said that he was satisfied. The charge was then allowed to be withdrawn.

TINDALS IN TROUBLE.—Shaikh Ibrahim Abdul and two other tindals were, yesterday, brought up before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged by Inspector Holdway and Constable Hopson, of the Water Police, with doing an act so rash and negligent as to endanger the life and safety of others. The accused persons who are in the service of Messrs. Rattonsi Khanna, stevadores and contractors, were carrying about 80 labourers from the shore to a steamer in the harbour. The Police officers thought the number was too large to be carried in the prow, and charged them as above. On the following day, i.e., the 15th instant, the accused did not turn up at the Police Court and a warrant was issued for their arrest. Mr. Brown, Crown solicitor, appeared and applied for the release of the accused on bail, which was granted, Mr. J. N. Spencer, of Messrs. Hill, Son and Grennan, standing surety for them. The matter stands adjourned.

GOING BACK TO THE OLD PLACE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Mahomed Sokey, aged forty-five, a Mahomedan, who has spent a greater part of his life in jail, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a quantity of cotton, valued at six annas, belonging to Narayen Vithoo, a cart driver. About half-past 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 10th instant, complainant was driving his cart, laden with bales of cotton, along the Mazagon Road, when he accused came from behind and pulled out from one of the bales a quantity of cotton. A detective, doing duty on the road, noticed the accused in the act of committing the offence, and arrested him on the spot with the cotton in his hand. The accused, against whom stood a register of thirty-six previous convictions, and who recently came out of jail, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—A very successful meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire and their friends was held at the rooms of the Cercle on Wednesday evening last. The gathering included many European and Parsee ladies. The programme arranged for the occasion was an excellent one. The first item was a paper in French read by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., on the "Naojote" ceremony amongst the Parsis." Mr. C. M. Cursetjee gave a recitation from Frangois Coppee, "La fete de la Sultane," with much spirit. Mr J. Arrangoiz's recitation, of Napoleon II." from Victor Hugo, was much admired. Mr. B. E. Punegar delivered in a capital style a comic monologue, "Elle." This was followed by "Proclamation a l'armee Francaise devant Milan," by Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, which was highly appreciated. Mr. Leroy, one of the two French journalists, who have lately come to Bombay on their voyage round the world, expressed his satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the Cercle Litteraire was doing its work, and expressed his thanks for all the assistance received by him and his colleague, Mr. Pappilland, from the members of the Cercle, during their stay in Bombay. He said he would, when he returned to France, do his best to bring the Cercle prominently before his "compatriotes."

THEFT AT THE DOCKYARD.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Brewin, Superintendent of Police, charged Balkrishna Sonu with theft of a quantity of cotton from the Government Dockyard. Faizbux Mardumbux, a police sepoy, in his evidence stated that he was doing duty at the Dockyard gate on Thursday morning, about 4 a.m., when he saw accused pass him with the cotton. He challenged and arrested him, when accused begged to be forgiven, and said that he would go and replace the cotton in the big bale, which was lying on the verandah. Witness would not let him go, but took him to the "chowki." Mr. Velinker, pleader, who defended accused, submitted the witness to the fire of a very severe cross-examination, during the course of which he admitted that he and his comrade (police sepoy on duty with him at the Dockyard) were suspected by the Police Commissioner in respect to the theft, and were suspended in consequence thereof. His fate, as to whether he would be taken back on the police force or dismissed, depended on the result of the present charge. Sepoy No. 870, who was the last witness's comrade, was next examined. Some more evidence went to show that the bag in which stolen cotton was kept belonged to the accused. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.—At the annual general meeting of members of the European Civil Service Association, Bombay Branch, held yesterday, the following memorandum by the honorary secretary was submitted:—From the memorandum sent herewith it will be seen that the number of Subscribing members, originally 164, has been reduced to 68 for the present year. At the present rate their subscription would amount to Rs. 340. The present balance is Rs. 728, but no contribution has been remitted for the present year towards the expenses of the London Committee, which are estimated at £120. If £25, equivalent to Rs. 435 or thereabouts, are sent, the available balance will be reduced to Rs. 263, which, added to Rs. 340, the estimated subscriptions for 1896, will give Rs. 603 to meet the expenses for that year. These expenses may be estimated as follows:—Clerk's Salary, Rs. 180; Printing and Sundry Expenses, Rs. 143-12-0; Contribution to London Committee, Rs. 435;—Total Rs. 758-12-0. Under these circumstances the opinion of the members of the Association is requested as to whether this Branch of the Association should be discontinued, or whether it should be continued, for, at all events, another year, reducing, if necessary, the contribution to the London Committee to £20. Reports on Membership.—Original number, 164; Resigned, &c., 35;—Total 129. Of the above 129 members in the year 1890 there were, subscribing members, 102; 1891, 53; 1892, 58; 1893, 71; 1894, 66; and 1895, 68.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A HINDU MILL-HAND.—About 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, the driver of an up local train noticed the dead body of a man lying between the rails of the up and down lines about a hundred yards away to the north of the Chinchpoogly Station of the G. I. P. Railway, and informed the Station Master, who immediately communicated with the Railway police. The Railway police proceeded to the scene shortly after and saw the body lying with the head severed from the trunk. The right hand was crushed and the fingers were cut asunder. On searching the body, the Railway police discovered a letter written in Marathi language, and signed by the deceased, in the pocket of the coat. It was stated in the letter that he had committed suicide, but what goaded him to such terrible self-destruction was not mentioned. The police on an inquiry ascertained that the body was that of Koondlic Babaji, a mill-hand, aged twenty-five years, residing at Kala Chowkey Road. He was formerly employed in the Jacob Sasoon Mill, but he left that mill owing to, it is stated, the miserable pay he received, and latterly joined the Star of India Mill. On Wednesday morning he left home, saying he was going to his work, but did not return in the evening. A search was made and his body was pointed out by the police to his uncle, who identified it as that of his missing nephew. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at Chinchpoogly on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BURGLARS SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged three Purdasees, named Jugdeo Ganesh, Ramsaroop Gopal, and Bissesswar Cherkil, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 2,000 in cash, and gold and silver ornaments, worth about Rs. 360, the property of Bairo Seetal, a milkman, residing in a small chawl, close to some buffalo stables at Gilder Street. About 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 23rd October, complainant and his wife locked the door of the room, and went to their customers to deliver milk. About three hours afterwards complainant returned home, and found the door lock on the door, which was intact, and entered the place, when he discovered to his unpleasant surprise that his box had been forced open and the whole of its contents, which consisted of Rs. 2,000 in cash and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 358, stolen therefrom. On making an examination of the room, complainant observed a large hole in the wall, which separated his room from an adjoining one, which was empty at the time. He reported the matter to the police, who instituted an inquiry, but the accused were not arrested until the 21st December, when Mr. Briscoe, in consequence of certain information received, went to Gilder Street, and arrested the three defendants from their house, which was next to the complainant's. The police, in the course of their inquiries recovered ornaments, worth about Rs. 132, from a woman, named Dholla, residing in Forjet Street, Rs. 50 in cash buried under a stone wall in the compound of the Cumballa Hotel, and about Rs. 200 from different persons. The rest of the property has not been recovered. The accused pleaded not guilty, and called a number of witnesses on their behalf. The magistrate convicted all the accused on both charges, and sentenced them to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment each.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Hindu child, named Bhickia Janoo, aged six months, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from burns received while lying in a cradle in a tattied loft occupied by his parents. It appears that about half-past 3 o'clock that afternoon a fire broke out in the roof of the loft of the chawl occupied by the deceased's parents at Mahomedkhan Pakady lane, near Old Nagpada Road. The deceased's mother, whose name is Puddi, placed the infant asleep in the cradle, which was suspended by coir rope to the roof of the loft, and she left for the Null Bazaar, asking a boy, named Dhondoo Luximan, aged six years, who resided on the ground floor of the same chawl, to look after the child until her return, as there was no one else present in her rooms. Shortly after the mother had left, her husband, Janoo Dhondoo, returned home, bringing with him a quantity of firewood, and called out for his wife, but not receiving any reply, he placed the bundle of firewood on the verandah, and went out to see the blasting operations that were going on at Meenwanee Pahar. In the meantime Balloo Dhurma and other tenants of the chawl observed smoke emanating through the roof of Janoo's room, and they at once went up to the loft and found the roof on fire and the deceased crying in the cradle. The child was at once removed from the cradle with its clothes on flames. The clothes were torn off, when it was found that the infant had sustained extensive burns all over the face and body. The fire was extinguished in a short time, and the child was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died within a few hours after admission. The damage done to the roof is estimated at Rs. 20. As to the cause of the fire either the boy Dhondoo was lighting a match near the cradle, where some clothing caught fire, or a lighted match or biddee must have been carelessly thrown from the adjoining house on the rubbish over the roof. The building consists of a ground floor about twenty-five by fifteen feet and a temporary loft of six tattied rooms, and is the property of one Luximon Harri. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of the deceased child, when the jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by burns, the result of the roof catching fire, but under what circumstances the fire originated there was no evidence to say.

THE KELKAR COMMISSION.

(BEFORE MR. C. JOPP, C.S., ON SPECIAL DUTY.)

THE inquiries into the allegations of having received illegal gratification as a public servant and certain other charges brought against Mr. Limaye, the Subordinate Judge of Yeola, in the Nasik Collectorate, commenced on Monday, the 6th instant, at Nasik, before Mr. C. Jopp, C.S., specially appointed by Government to enquire into the allegations and charges. Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Vaidya, the Government Pleader at Nasik, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, with the Hon'ble Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare, High Court pleader, and Mr. Wassudeo Akut, pleader, of the Sinnar Taluka, Subordinate Judge's Court, appeared to defend Mr. Limaye.

The following is the summary of the charges against Mr. Limaye:—(1) That he, as a public servant, received Rs. 100 as illegal gratification from one Bhikajee, the plaintiff in Suit No. 609 of 1893 of the Yeola Subordinate Judge's Court File, and also a "mejwani" (banquet or feast) at Yerrangaum at the plaintiff's expenses. (2) In Suits Nos. 193 and 195 of the said Court's File of 1894, Mr. Limaye asked the plaintiff, Kissan Dayaram, to supply him wheat and dal as illegal gratification, and as the plaintiff declined to meet Mr. Limaye's demand, Mr. Limaye wilfully decided the suit in favour of the defendant, and made the plaintiff pay defendant sums of Rs. 100 and Rs. 12. Besides this, Mr. Limaye during the hearing of the suit abused and insulted the plaintiff in public court, and threatened criminal prosecution if he did not withdraw his suits against the defendant and thus obliged him to withdraw his suits. (3) In Suit No. 427 of 1893: In the course of the hearing of this suit Mr. Limaye received an illegal gratification, a "mejwani" (banquet or feast), and a dancing party at the village of Nagda at the expense of the plaintiff, and obliged the defendant to sign a compromising process, and decided the suit in favour of the plaintiff in consideration of the abovenamed illegal gratifications. (4) In Civil Suit No. 283 and Darkhast No. 606 of 1895: The defendant in this suit, one Jivosa Patni, was sent to the Civil Jail for debts. In this case Mr. Limaye received a bribe of Rs. 25 from one Kalyanibai Patni and granted his petition for the release of the defendant from the Civil Jail. (5) Suits Nos. 273 and 521 of 1893: During the hearing of these suits in 1895 the defendant Narayen produced a forged will, and Mr. Limaye attempted to obtain a sum of Rs. 500 from the defendant in the compense of his favours in screening him from the offence of forgery of the will, and he obtain that end he adjourned the hearing of the suits thirty times. (6) On many occasions Mr. Limaye obtained illegal gratifications either to do favour or disfavour to parties in many cases pending before him. (7) In Miscellaneous Applications, Nos. 57 and 58 of 1894, Mr. Limaye, during the hearing of these applications on or about the 28th July, 1894, in order to annoy and insult Mr. Balkrishna Pandurang, pleader, engaged by one of the parties of the applications, subjected him to a long, annoying, and insulting and tedious examination and eventually decided the case against. (8) Mr. Limaye addressed the following words to Messrs. Balkrishna Pandurang and Bahji Narayan Vaidya, pleaders, when they appeared before him in Civil Suit No. 409 of 1893: "Dhavlia sejari bandhla pawla wan nahi pun gun lagla," for nothing but to annoy them. (9) On many other occasions Mr. Limaye addressed insulting and annoying language to Mr. Balkrishna Pandurang in open public court. (10) Mr. Limaye ill-treated parties and witnesses in the course of hearing suits. (11) In or about the month of November, 189 Mr. Limaye spat upon the person of one Balmukund Nanabhoy, a party to a civil suit pending in court from the window of the upper floor of his house. (12) Mr. Limaye has unlawfully permitted a muktyar, named Katcheskwar Sakharam alias Anna Deshpande, to practise in his court as a pleader. (13) In certain suits in his court, Mr. Limaye obliged the parties and pleaders through threats to sign processes of compromise, and to withdraw suits. (14) Mr. Limaye on many occasions decided against plaintiffs, notwithstanding that defendants appeared at cour and acknowledged their debt, and that the defendants, although absent at court to oppose. (15) In some cases Mr. Limaye bore off processes and decided cases unlawfully.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

A HINDU GRADUATE'S SELF-ACQUIRED PROPERTY.

VINAYEK VISHNU KANE VS. PANDURANG HARI VAIDYA AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff asked for a declaration that the property mentioned, consisting of a policy of insurance, Government promissory notes, shares, ornaments, etc., of the aggregate value of about Rs. 35,000, was joint family property, and that Mahadeo Vishnu Kane had no power to dispose of it or any other property in his possession by will; that the defendants might be ordered to make a compiete discovery of all property of which Mahadeo Kane died possessed, and which had come into their possession; that a receiver might be appointed, etc. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Hiralal, appeared for the defendants, two of whom are Government pensioners, while one, Mr. Gopal Balvant Nene, is the Curator, Government Central Book Depot.

The plaintiff stated that one Vishnu Raghunath Kane with his three sons constituted a joint Hindu family. One of the latter, Mahadeo Vishnu Kane, was educated at the family expense to follow the profession of a schoolmaster, and was sent to the Poona and Elphinstone Colleges, and graduated at the Bombay University. He then followed his profession in various places and acquired considerable property. Such property was not self-acquired, but was joint family property. The defence was that this court had no jurisdiction to try this suit. Subject to this objection, the defendants said that Mahadeo Kane was not a member of a joint Hindu family, and that the property, he died possessed of, was his own self-acquired property. Mahadeo had separated from the other members of his family, and a partition had been duly made. He duly executed his last will, and this court, on its Appellate Side, had confirmed the grant to the defendants, of the probate of the will, and such probate had been granted to the defendants. They did not claim any personal interest in the property; and they submitted themselves to the judgment of the court.

Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, in delivering judgment, stated the undisputed facts of the case, which, although a large number of witnesses had been examined, appeared to him to be very simple. It was not disputed that the property now sought to be recovered by the plaintiff was acquired out of the earnings of Mahadeo; but it was contented on behalf of the plaintiff that it must be treated as joint family property on the grounds that the family was joint, and that Mahadeo's earnings were "gains of science" acquired at the expense of the family estate. His lordship dealt with these points in their order. As to the family being joint, the presumption, such as it was, was in favour of the plaintiff, and there was no direct evidence of any division or separation. Plaintiff and his brother Mahadeo appeared always to have been on very friendly terms, and to have put up together in the same house both in Bombay and at Poona, whenever Mahadeo went to those places to spend his vacation. The oral evidence on this point, however, was not so strong as it looked at first sight, because the plaintiff's witnesses did not speak from absolute knowledge, but rather from their impressions and inferences. On the other hand, there was the fact that Mahadeo had for years together lived far away from Venayek, and had always maintained himself and his family out of his own earnings. He kept his own accounts and employed the plaintiff as his agent for investing and receiving monies due to him; and the plaintiff rendered an account of those monies. There was, moreover, a statement in Mahadeo's will that he was separate for his brother. There was also the fact that during Mahadeo's absence in Europe, his wife and family stayed with her parents all the time, and that after his return, they stayed with Mr. Gokhle till Mahadeo went back to his duty at Dharwar. Further, after Mahadeo's death in September 1890, when the second defendant went with Mr. Narayen Vishnu Bapat to take charge of the property belonging to the deceased, no objection was raised by the plaintiff either to the will or to the inventory being made, or to the property being taken charge of by the executors. Moreover, Mahadeo's daughter, Malbai, was got married by the executors, and all the expenses were defrayed by them out of Mahadeo's estate without any interference on the part of the plaintiff; and lastly, legacies were paid by the executors, as directed by Mahadeo's will, including one to the plaintiff himself. His lordship thought, therefore, that the presumption of the brothers being joint and having continued as such down to the time of Mahadeo's death was very much weakened, if not absolutely rebutted, by the above circumstances and by the evidence on behalf of the defendants. It was not, however, necessary for his lordship to come to a positive decision on this point, as he was of opinion that under any circumstances, the earnings of Mahadeo must be treated as his self-acquired property. The case of Lakshman Mayaran vs. Jamnabai (I.L.R., 6 Bom., 225) was directly in point. After referring to other authorities his lordship said he was satisfied upon the evidence that Mahadeo received nothing more than a very rudimentary education at the expense of the family. His education in the High School and at the Colleges was mainly acquired by himself out of the scholarships which he had gained, occasionally supplemented by private tuition fees earned, and which were sufficient for his ordinary expenses. There was nothing to show that Mahadeo ever threw his earnings into the joint stock, or that he treated his own self-acquisitions as a part of the joint property. The plaintiff by his conduct after Mahadeo's death, in accepting the will, handing over the property to the executors, appointing him to be one and assenting to a legacy himself, and permitting Mahadeo's daughter to be married by the executors out of Mahadeo's estate, conclusively showed that he himself treated the property in question to have been the separate property of Mahadeo, and that he acknowledged Mahadeo's right to dispose of it by his will. His lordship dismissed the suit in each case. The defendants' costs, so far as not recovered from the plaintiff, were to be recovered by the defendants, taxed as between attorney and client, out of the estate.

In the cross-suit of Pandurang Hari and others vs. Venayek Vishnu Kane, his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs as prayed, with costs. Plaintiffs' costs, taxed between attorney and client, so far as not recovered from the defendant, to come out of the estate.

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

SALEH MAHOMED JAFFERBHOY THARIA AND OTHERS VS. LADY JANBAI, WIDOW OF SIR THARIA TOPUN, AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., on behalf of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie and Co., the receivers of the estate of Sir Tharia Topun at Zanzibar, applied that the commission granted to his clients be raised from 2½ to 5 per cent. Mr. Macpherson instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. for the plaintiff and two of the defendants; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for Ali Mahomed Jaffer and other plaintiffs, supported the application.

Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, for Lady Janbai and her minor sons; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji and Co., for Mahomed Mehdi Tharia and his mortgagee, Bomonji Sh

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Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.

A FURTHER advance of no less than ¼ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday, making these funds stand at the high quotation of 107 3-8 is reported by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening, and indicates a much better public feeling regarding the political question now pending. Indian Sterling Loan was also ¼ per cent. higher, at 117. French Rentes in Paris, however, were unchanged at 101¼; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher at fcs. 25·25. The market rates of discount were reduced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, making them stand at 1 3-8 per cent. both in short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 3-16 per cent. to £61¼. The price of Bar Silver was further 1-8d. higher, at 30 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was dearer by ¼ cent at 67¼ cent per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

At the weekly bidding's for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday the 50 lakhs offered were virtually allotted between Bombay and Calcutta, the former Presidency having taken nearly 26 lakhs, and the latter some 24 lakhs. The price obtained—1s. 1 1-32d.—though 1-32d. less than was given for the extra Bills on Bombay placed on Tuesday, was 3-32d. above the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price; and a small amount of extra Bills on Bombay was allotted yesterday at 1s. 2 3-32d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rates in London on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d. yesterday, making it stand at 1s. 1 7/8d.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Brown Rapeseed at 33¼s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, market firm.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 17-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were partially 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for January deliveries, and 4 11-32d. for May-June. East Indian Cotton was generally 1-16d. lower, as well as Egyptian "Fair" Brown, at 5 5-8d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 9,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the spot price of Cotton was unchanged, at 8 3-16 cents; but April Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the Arrivals this season to date, and those for the corresponding time in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wednesday's Receipts	15,000	26,000	28,000
Four days' do.	76,000	134,000	104,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	3,720,000	5,624,000	4,550,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady to-day, a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have again been very small buyers, having taken only 300 Bengal, at Rs. 175; and 200 Akote, at Rs. 193; while the Mills have bought moderately, at 1,500 bales, made up of 500 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 202; and Bengal, at Rs. 153¼-72; 100 each of ready new Pachora, at Rs. 185; Akola at Rs. 205; and Chaliseaum, at Rs. 186; and 100 each of old Morvi, at Rs. 185; and old Rampur, at Rs. 171 per candy.

There is little that calls for comment in the telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning from the districts. The weather had remained fine and seasonable over the whole of the Cotton area since the date of the last telegrams. Arrivals were increasing at Broach; at Bhawnuggur, where, picking had become general, Cotton was arriving in small quantities; and the plants were flourishing in the Dharwar district of Hubli.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have remained steady in tone to-day, with the usual moderate export business passing, prices in both markets being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,752 bales.
Wheat	14,530 cwts.
Linseed	1,651 ,,
Rapeseed	895 ,,
Gingellyseed	6,313 ,,
Groundnuts	9,297 ,,
Castorseed	1,315 ,,
Rice	8,413 ,,

FREIGHTS.—No business of importance has transpired in this market to-day, and the feeling remains quiet at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE.—The tone of this market was firm on opening this morning at 1s. 2 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sigth Credits, at which rates a little was reported; but as Merchants' Bills have again been scarce for all deliveries, Bank Paper receded to 1s. 2d. and the market closed quiet, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	,,
Credits Do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	,,
Francs Do.	1·49	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, at 105¼ for cash, and 105 for the coming settling day which rates have been quoted all day, and leave off unchanged.

SHARES have been an active market to-day, and the changes shown in our list this evening are almost entirely in sellers' favour. In Mill Scrip the changes favour sellers without exception; while in Presses we note that prices are decidedly to the disadvantage of buyers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61¼
Bar Silver	30 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
ADEN, JAN. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this evening.
SINGAPORE, JAN. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.
LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here yesterday evening.
ADEN, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here yesterday evening.
COLOMBO, JAN. 15.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, left here at 4 p.m., to-day.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, left here at 5 p.m., yesterday.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, left here at 4-30 p.m., day before yesterday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay, at 5 p.m., on Saturday.

The Florio and Rubattino Co.'s steamer Archimede, left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning and is expected to arrive on Wednesday morning, the 22nd instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.
JANUARY 16.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Obook interrupted.
Cable Konakry Sierra Leone interrupted.
Cable Bathurst Sierra Leone right.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond British frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Key west route to South America and West Indies is interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for the South African Republic (Transvaal) may now be accepted.
Control of telegrams for San Salvador is removed.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, Tuesday, the 21st instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NANAVATTI.—January 16, at Kawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, Gulestan, beloved daughter of Mr. Rustomji Pestanji Nanavatti. Deeply regretted. Funeral this morning.

SABARMATI.

DEATH.

PEGGE.—January 15, at Sabarmati, from pneumonia, Amy Maud, the beloved eldest daughter of W. T. Pegge, Esq., Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, aged 19 years and 7 days.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FRENCH.—December 26, at Southolt, Eye, Suffolk, wife of Hugh Davis French, Indian Forest Service, of a son (prematurely)
WHITE.—December 20, at Treasury Gate, Calcutta, wife of Gen Sir G S White, Commander in Chief in India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOURDILLON—EDWARDS.—December 28, at Holy Trinity Church, New Barnet, the Rev Frank W Bourdillon, C M S, youngest son of the late J D Bourdillon, Madras Civil Service, to Kathleen, daughter of the late Henry Edwards of Woodbridge.

DEATHS.

BARTON.—December 2, at Jerusalem, Ebenezer Johnstone Barton, late of Bengal Civil Service, aged 56
BLAKENY.—December 25, at Rugeley, suddenly, Col William Blakeney late Bombay Staff Corps, aged 67
EWART.—December 26, at 8, Prince's Buildings, Clifton Bristol, Susan Margaret Ewart, widow of Col R S Ewart late of H M Indian Army, aged 78
FERGUSSON.—October 25, at Shanghai, Robert Fergusson, formerly manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Shanghai, aged 56
HOSEASON.—December 25, at 4, York crescent road, Clifton Henry Hoseason, late Major General of the Madras Army aged 78
TODD.—December 25, at Kaystone Lodge near Blandford, Dorset, Jane Elizabeth Todd, for upwards of fifty six years the beloved wife of Lieut Col F W Todd, Madras Army, aged 81.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896.

IT is perplexing to find in juxtaposition the statement that the handing over of the much-disputed territory beyond the Mekong to France is regarded as proof positive of the excellent relations now existing between the two countries, an announcement that the British Admiralty has ordered ten new cruisers to be constructed in private yards with the utmost speed. Is it possible that Mr. Goschen, the First Lord, does not share Lord Salisbury's hope that the prompt settlement of the Mekong and other questions in dispute with our nearest Continental neighbour, will bring about really excellent relations with that Power? It is not so many days since we were informed that the good understanding in question would be the first step towards a rapprochment with Russia and France. The Rosebery Government last spring matured a new scheme for largely increasing the strength of the navy at an outlay of upwards of twenty millions, and the present Government some two months since resolved to effect a still further augmentation of our naval forces. What has occurred, or what is likely now to occur, to render it necessary or expedient to give an order for ten additional cruisers to be put in hand instantly? That surely is an odd way to celebrate the breaking out of good relations between Great Britain and France. We were evidently right in observing a few days ago, when everything seemed to indicate a rapid appeasement of the angry symptoms that had begun to appear all round the horizon, that we were at the threshold of a millennium *in parvo* which might last for weeks or even for months. That estimate does not imply that war will break out, but that the general situation gives rise in the highest quarters to a certain amount of that provident fear which Burke tells us is the mother of safety. During the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the peace of 1871 inaugurated an epoch of stupendous armaments, the magnitude and completeness of the well nigh universal preparations for a great war has made even the most bellicose shrink from precipitating a cataclysm the outcome of which no one could forecast. It will probably be the same now. We have augmented our fleet twice over within the last seven years, and now we are about to add ten more cruisers to its strength in hot haste. Russia last year added two army corps to her enormous standing army which, on what is humorously called a peace footing, numbers 868,000 officers and men. Germany has quite recently added a fourth battalion to every regiment, with a view to get abreast of France, which had outstripped her in the number of troops. These mad rivalries have not yet reached their limit. They are costly and burdensome almost beyond endurance. But they are cheerfully borne because, paradoxical as it may seem, they maintain peace by making war too dangerous a game for Kings or peoples to play at.

There is of course the element of the unforeseen which will till the end of time prove a disposing factor in the history of nations. Some madman may seize a torch and rushing into the powder magazine before anyone is aware produce an explosion that will wreck nations. Dr. Jameson has shown that the days of private initiative are not yet altogether past. We must, however, hope for the best, and meanwhile we may consider the expediency of acting on Lord Dufferin's suggestion, and erecting two gibbets on the frontier of neighbouring States whereon to hang the Ambassadors who have failed to prevent the outbreak of war between the countries which it is their duty to keep on good terms with each other. A mild approach to the realisation of this ideal may possibly be seen by the more sanguine in the spectacle of Dr. Jameson and his officers being sent to England to be tried for having invaded the Transvaal and suffered defeat at the hands of the Boers. Mr. Cecil Rhodes has apparently decided to himself carry out the sentence of deportation to Europe which President Kruger asked the British Government to pass upon him without form of law. The foremost man in all Africa has left the Cape, and is on his way to England. Whether he has gone into exile to expiate the blunder of having attempted a coup which failed, or has decided that his real career, which is now only beginning, must have England for its theatre, we shall soon know. Mr. Cecil Rhodes will not long leave the world in doubt as to his intentions. Meanwhile, in another and more exalted sphere what a change has been wrought in a few short weeks! Her Majesty the Queen has written an autograph letter to the Sultan. Who would have anticipated such a demarch when the Prime Minister poured scorn on Abdul Hamid at a public meeting, apropos of the letter addressed by that potentate to himself, asking to be set right with English opinion. At that time no words were too contumilious when conveying to His Majesty Lord Salisbury's utter reprobation. Now, of course, with the advice, and probably at the instance of the Prime Minister, the Queen Empress indites with her own hands a letter to the unspeakable Turk. Unquestionably the Sultan has not come out second best from his bout with what may well be termed the disconcerted concert of Europe.

WE have given a good deal of attention to the industrial resources of Japan and their actual and prospective development. It is time to take at least a rapid glance at some of the resources of China with a view to the possibility of an awakening in that great continent similar to the renaissance witnessed in these later years in the Empire of the Mikado. For the present we shall confine ourselves to an examination of the able and authoritative British Consular Reports to the Foreign Office in the year 1895, on the trade and finance of China in 1894, when the Japan naval and military forces were carrying all before them and the Celestial Empire seemed to the hasty observer to be stricken to the ground never to rise again. The general impression conveyed by the perusal of those impartial, one might say impassive, reports is that the war had no more real influence on the daily existence of the working and trading classes in the immense Empire than the Bombay riots in August, 1893, on the general life of the Western Presidency. Let us take Shanghai as the most notable example of the pursuit of business during the distractions of war. It is true that at the outbreak of hostilities Lord Rosebery was successful in obtaining from the Japanese Government an undertaking to abstain from any warlike operations directed against Shanghai, the principal emporium of the Foreign trade. But this exemption did not extend to the other treaty ports, and of them as of the great port on the Yang Tse Kiang trade, Foreign and Native, showed evidence of increase in value and volume. The value of imports and exports at Shanghai rose from one hundred and thirty-four million of taels in the previous year, to upwards of one hundred and forty-five millions. Even the Japanese, ever practical, for the first time put cotton cloth of the standard grades, the product of the Osaka mills, on the Shanghai market, in competition with the cloth made in the mills of Manchester and of Lowell. We may note in passing that the United States, now and for some years past, has by far the largest share of the imports of foreign cotton cloth at Shanghai; it is nearly threefold that of Manchester. In respect of cotton yarn Bombay held the field, sending six hundred and sixty thousand hundredweight, compared with forty-five thousand hundredweight from England. But Japan sent 37,000 cwt. as compared with 3,000 in the year before the war, when she for the first time made her appearance in that market. The local mills produced 45,000 cwt. Mr. Jamieson predicts that the steady increase of the local manufacture will result in the eventual ousting of Indian and Japanese yarns, though some time must elapse before the Chinese mills can supply the whole demand. Meanwhile a great impetus has been given to the exports from Japan by the removal of the export duty last year, though that country is handicapped by the necessity of importing the raw material. The Chinese manufacturer is not subject to that disadvantage, and the British Council concludes that when he too is exempted, as he probably will be, from special taxes and license fees, he will be able to undersell both his Japanese and Indian rivals. Meanwhile, if the Bombay manufacturer can reduce prices—they have already been reduced sixteen per cent.—Mr. Jamieson believes that he can contrive to offer a vigorous competition to the Japanese millowner.

The Chinese are now beginning to send abroad many products besides the tea and silk which until recently formed the bulk of their foreign export. This is due to the combined influence of cheap ocean freights and cheap silver in China. While the silver price of most products has remained nearly stationary, silver has fallen fifty per cent. in the last twenty years; and consequently goods can be placed in the European markets at just half the price at which they could have been sold formerly. In 1894 raw cotton was for the first time largely exported; 1,107,000 cwts. went from Shanghai to Japan, and 1,15,000 cwts. to Europe—the first sent thither from that port since the close of the American war. The bulk of this raw cotton went to Hamburg, where its price was less than 3d. per pound. The fall of exchange which reduced the value of the tael from an average of 4s. in the previous year to 3s. 2 3-8d., no doubt stimulated exports under this and other heads. Raw white silk was exported to the value of upwards of seventeen million taels, three million above the amount in 1893, while the export of waste silk nearly doubled. This increase was achieved in the face of an unprecedentedly dull market in Europe and America. The Consul remarks that the silver prices of silk scarcely varied, while the London market fell continuously with every fall in silver. Nine steam silk filatures under foreign supervision have been established in Shanghai and produce the best silk in the world, obtaining a price from 25 to 50 per cent. above that hitherto paid for silk turned out by the defective native methods. Over four thousand bales were exported; in the current year this amount will be largely exceeded, other filatures being in course of erection. Pending the express recognition of the right of all foreigners under the most favoured nation clause to erect and work cotton mills in Shanghai and elsewhere, Chinese capitalists are themselves doing a great deal to develop cotton spinning in the Empire. In Shanghai six mills are working, or in course of construction; at Hankow two, at Ningpo one. The number of spindles revolving is 93,200, in construction 170,000; looms constructing are over a thousand. The number of bales turned out in one of the Shanghai mills is 30,000 per diem. The number of working hours per diem is 21½, men, women, boys and girls working in two shifts; the men and women in each shift number 190; boys and girls 160. The men are paid from 4d. to 6d. per diem; the women 1½d. to 4d. Fifteen tons of coal are consumed in the twenty-one-and-a-half hours' work; the cost of production per bale, exclusive of cotton, is, at 3s. to the tael, 7-8 per pound. It is to be hoped that the disinterested philanthropists of Lancashire will make a note of the hours of work and the small pay in the Shanghai Mills. They should move Lord Salisbury to urge upon the Government of China the advisability, in the interest of humanity, of introducing a stringent Factory Act for the protection of women and children who work through the night for a miserable pittance, and compete with the mill hands of Manchester and Oldham.

There is still, however, room for the output of foreign spindles and looms in China, as must be the case while the needs of a population of between three hundred and four hundred millions are catered for by only eight mills. Chung-King—a more densely crowded city it would not be easy to find—writes the Acting Consul, Mr. Noel Tratman, was in the autumn of 1894 completely overstocked with Bombay yarn. The only sales possible involved a loss of four taels on every bale. The upsetting of a cheap kerosine lamp set fire to the business quarter of the city, and nearly the whole stock of Bombay yarn was destroyed. The result was an active demand for a new supply, and the imports rose from ten millions to seventeen million pounds. Yet the Hupeh cotton mill at Wuchang, near Hankow, established by an energetic Viceroy and supported by Chinese capitalists, made vigorous efforts to profit by the opportunity before the arrival of yarn and shirtings from India. But it was found that the yarn is short and difficult to work; while the shirtings are deficient in toughness and tear easily. It has been the same story throughout the province—one of the richest and best in China—for years past. "Chinese yarns are not appreciated to anything like the same extent as similar goods of foreign manufacture." The fault is not in the machinery or the process of manufacture, but to the fact that the cotton used is much below the standard of Indian cotton. Yet China can grow and export to Germany cotton of very fair quality. Plans and estimates have been drawn up for a spinning and weaving mill in Chung-King and await Government sanction. The Consul writes that when the general opening up of China, now spoken of, becomes a fact, Ssuch'uan with its three neighbouring provinces, Kwerchou, Yunnan and Kansuh, having an area equal to that of France and Germany, will come to the front as the richest in the Empire in mineral wealth and as consumers of foreign produce. To show how alert Chinese enterprise can be on occasion, it may be mentioned that the war having checked the import of Japanese matches, two native factories were at once established and turned out 225,000 gross of boxes which are sold at ten boxes for a penny—a price which defies foreign competition. The boxes are made and papered by women and children who are paid a penny a hundred. As a woman can make 200 boxes in the day, she earns two pence—"no inconsiderable sum for a Chinese labouring family!" During the war, the former Taotao of Chefoo—a port threatened by a Japanese fleet, which was warned off by the preparation for immediate action of a Russian squadron on the spot—imported machinery for the manufacture of light hock, a Dutch gentleman being engaged to superintend the process. It is expected that a considerable demand will arise for this wine in the Straits Settlements. Nearly all the Foreign Office reports testify to the fact that the war had but a very slight effect on trade in the treaty ports. The value of imports and exports on the whole increased, in some instances to a very considerable amount. The Heathen Chinee is not yet played out.

BY the courtesy of the Hon. C. H. Setalvad we were enabled to publish the interesting correspondence between himself and Mr. Hayward, Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, arising out of the refusal of his Excellency the Governor to allow a particular question to be put at the recent Council meeting. The question in question had reference to the personnel of the police, whose duty it has been to investigate reported cases of murders during the last two years. Unfortunately, Mr. Setalvad in forwarding us a copy of this correspondence did not deem it necessary to give even a hint of the object which the return asked for was intended to serve. We are quite willing to assume that some tangible object was present in the honourable member's mind when asking the Government to publish for general information the name, status, and salary of every police officer in the Presidency whose duty it was to investigate cases of reported murder in the two years ending in March 1895. But we are wholly in the dark as to what that tangible object may have been. It cannot have been framed in the interests of the police; for it is obvious that to pillory the name of every man concerned in the investigation of a charge of murder would not make the policeman's life a happy one. The only result of publishing the salary of every officer deputed to trace out capital crimes would be to suggest the possibility in particular cases of outbidding the State and thus defeating the ends of justice. Mr. Setalvad had no such thought in his head; but a moment's conside

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH WEST RIDGWAY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

A dinner was given, last night, at the Imperial Institute to Sir Joseph West Ridgway, the Governor-elect of Ceylon, at which Lord Stanmore presided.

Lord Wolseley, Sir Arthur Birch, General Massey, and many merchants and planters from Ceylon were present.

Lord Wolseley in a speech said that the Army was never better prepared than at present to do whatever was required of it.

Sir Joseph West Ridgway made a long speech, in which he dwelt upon the importance of the strategic position of Ceylon, and especially Colombo. He said he would do his utmost to extend roads and railways in the Island, and develop its industries, and would give special attention to irrigation, and the promotion of commerce.

As regards the defences of the Island, Sir Joseph said that it would be his endeavour to improve the Volunteer force, for he was of opinion that preparing for war was a guarantee for peace, and he hoped Ceylon would take her part.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBURG.

Prince Henry of Battenburg has arrived at the Coast, and is going to Madeira.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, said that Great Britain maintained her control over the external relations of the Transvaal, and would admit of no foreign interference.

He did not believe that American peoples would permit a war with Great Britain, but that in the event of war, Great Britain was never better prepared than at present.

Regarding the Indian Cotton Duties, he said, that their total abolition was impossible for financial reasons, but that the Government had resolved that the duty should be so arranged that no protection whatever would be given to the Indian manager at the cost of his Lancashire brother. Free trade, he said, was aimed at.

DEPARTURE OF MR. RHODES FOR ENGLAND.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has started for England.

THE FATE OF THE PRISONERS.

Sir Hercules Robinson and President Kruger have finally arranged that Dr. Jameson and his officers are to be conveyed as prisoners to England for trial, and that the men are to be handed over to the British Government to be dealt with as it deems fit.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON LEAVES PRETORIA.

Sir Hercules Robinson is now returning to the Cape from Pretoria.

THE MEKONG QUESTION.

Great Britain gives to France the disputed territory on the Mekong.

The settlement of this question is regarded as a proof of the excellent relations now existing between the two countries.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

The British expeditionary force, under Sir Francis Scott, is expected to reach Coomassie on Saturday.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

The foreign Consuls at Aleppo have started for Zeitun to negotiate for the surrender of the insurgents.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO THE SULTAN.

Her Majesty the Queen has sent an autograph letter to the Sultan.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 16.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 11th instant, arrived here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

At to-day's Council meeting, Sir. A. E. Miller again presided in absence of the Viceroy, who is still indisposed. Sir James Westland in introducing the Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1881, said that the Bill was the outcome of recommendations made by the Hemp Drugs Commission, which were that such restrictions and control as Government desired to impose should be exercised by means of increased taxation, as unfortunately duty could not be levied on "ganja" in the same way as on liquors and drugs. He ought to observe in the first instance that he did not ask the Council to deal with these matters so far as they related to the bigger provinces, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, which had full Legislative powers relating to the Abkari Act, which he asked the Council to amend, and was one which applied only to the provinces of Northern India, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and also Coorg and other small districts, and also to Burma. With regard to Burma he ought to observe that, although the word "Burman" appeared in some of the amendments which the present Bill introduced, in the Excise Act they did not propose to make any alteration in the system of the administration of the hemp drugs in that province. Now, in all provinces which are proposed to legislate for the Northern India some had local cultivations of "ganja," and one of the centres of local cultivations was Nimar, in the Central Provinces, but most of them had not most of the "ganja" consumed there brought from Bengal, where a extremely satisfactory system prevailed, and where they had the drug completely under control, or from Nimar, where at present that control might be improved. In the other provinces of Northern India and in the Punjab where there was practically no local cultivation, the principle which he proposed to apply in reference to taxation on "ganja" was that each of these provinces might be independent of each other, and manage its hemp drug cultivation. They first of all obtained an additional taxation on "ganja" by quantity, and then taxation on the imports of the drug for consumption, all control being exercised over the drug at the point of the cultivation and import. It was not intended that the levy of taxation should take place at the very moment of sowing and planting, or cultivating or importing. This would not suit the trade of the places where they might wish to get the drug and store it until it passed into consumption. For that purpose they provided for the system of bonded warehouses. This sounded very grand, but these warehouses were only small godowns, in the compounds of the central distilleries. It was proposed that the plant might be under the control of these bonded warehouses until it passed into the possession of the vendors. At the point where the drug was obtained by importation from outside of India or outside the province, at that point it was proposed that the consuming province should be able to levy duty. As he said, the present Act did not give power to the Local Governments to levy additional duty or to have "ganja" under sufficient control. It was only intially and for this purpose, that they proposed to amend the Act. He did not pretend that the Act as it stood was in all respects satisfactory.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was then put and agreed to.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

DR. JAMESON'S RAID; THE SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 3.

THE Venezuelan difficulty which was absorbing public attention when I last wrote is by no means at an end, but although much of the news we are receiving from the United States is far from satisfactory, and the situation, to quote the words of Mr. Henry Norman, the *Chronicle's* Special Commissioner in America, undoubtedly contains germs of the gravest anxiety, the thoughts of every body in these Isles is centred for the time being on the more immediate and vastly more serious danger that has suddenly developed in South Africa. Mr. Frederic Harrison may hold views that are not palatable to the majority of his fellow-countrymen, and especially to those of strong Imperialistic tendencies, but he sometimes compels agreement by the felicity of his descriptions of current events. Some of his polished remarks at Newton Hall, his little stuffy meeting house in a dismal court in Fleet-street, on the occasion of "the festival of humanity," on New Year's Eve, have a special appropriateness at the present moment. "The British Empire," he said, "is everywhere. It is in every Continent, every sea, and under every climate from the Equator to the two Poles. It is ubiquitous, constantly breaking out in some fresh place, and grows and swells almost year after year. Its colonists and settlers are more numerous and active than those of any other people in the world. Its traders, its miners, its pioneers are everywhere; they are always before everyone else, filling up the ground above every other race." "It rankles in the hearts of other nations," added the apostle of Positivism, "to see this ever-growing Empire of ours built up with so little sacrifice to the mother islands and with so light a burden upon us at home in blood and money." The "freak," as it is somewhat mildly called, of Dr. Jameson, the Administrator of the South African Company, and the righthand man of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, unfortunate as it would be at any time, is doubly unfortunate at the present moment when we require all our energies to meet troubles in other parts of the world: but you cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs, and it is unreasonable to suppose that an Empire, which, as Mr. Harrison reminds us, is ubiquitous, can be carried on as smoothly as the affairs of a parish or a county.

As I write we are much in the dark as to what has happened in the Boer Republic; we are still without particulars of the fighting between Dr. Jameson's force and the troops directed by General Joubert, and although almost everybody is holding up to scorn the man once regarded as a pattern of discretion as a pioneer of Western civilization, we have not yet had an opportunity of hearing a word from him or his friends in defence of his inexplicable action. Still it must be admitted that matters look very bad for him, and those who were loudest in bidding Englishmen to suspend their judgment have not been so earnest in repeating their advice since the receipt of the information as to his having disregarded Sir Hercules Robinson's injunctions to return. There was a disposition before this telegram came to hand to think that the messengers sent after him by Mr. Chamberlain's imperative orders had failed to reach him before he had encountered the Boers; but these anticipations, unfortunately for Dr. Jameson's reputation, have not been borne out. In his message to Mr. Chamberlain, after describing the arrival of the messenger at the camp of the invaders and the extraordinary attitude of the commander in continuing his march, Sir Hercules says: "Jameson has thus received both my messages and disregarded them." Those who have paid much attention to South African politics have not been ignorant of the trend of events at Johannesburg, which, as Mr. Rider Haggard puts it, have sprung up like some magic Arabian city and where the overwhelming British colony chafe under laws suitable enough for a backward if meritorious race like the Boers, but unsuitable to a more energetic body of people, and brood over the deprivation of political liberties to which they have been all their lives accustomed.

That at crisis of some kind would sooner or later occur if President Kruger and his "friends from Holland" continued to oppose all demands for reform was foreseen, but, as appears from an account given by Mr. W. T. Stead in to-day's *Westminster Gazette* of an interview he had with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, even the Cape Premier did not expect the storm to burst so soon, and we now learn from the same source why, to the surprise of many persons, including Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Hercules Robinson was chosen as High Commissioner. He was selected to please Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who wanted him because of his great influence with the Boers, whose obduracy, however, he has not overcome. Mr. Stead interposes to shield Mr. Rhodes from the suspicion entertained by some people in this country, and apparently by everybody on the Continent, that, notwithstanding his disclaimer, Mr. Rhodes was the moving spirit in Dr. Jameson's unsuccessful *coup d'etat*. Only a week has elapsed since we heard that anything unusual was transpiring amongst the mining population of Johannesburg. Simultaneously with the publication of the manifesto of the Transvaal National Union came news from Berlin of the great interest that was being manifested there in South African questions—an interest, as we now know, fostered by Dr. Leyds, Secretary of the Boer Republic, who has lately appeared in the German capital, ostensibly to consult an oculist, but really to consult the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. The promulgation of the manifesto was followed by news of a meeting on the Johannesburg Change to protest against any resort to violence. The leading speaker was a naturalized Briton, Mr. George Albu, who took advantage of his adopted nationality to speak about Englishmen in terms that must have afforded unbounded joy to the absinthe drinkers of the Paris boulevards. But on the whole his speech was conciliatory, and with other evidence went to show that if some Boers supported the Uitlanders, some Uitlanders supported the Boers. On Monday came intelligence that the situation was becoming acute, and that numbers of ladies and children were leaving the Rand. On Tuesday we heard that the Uitlanders were "much divided," some advocating a resort to force and others, the majority, preferring ordinary constitutional means. The exodus of women and children was increasing, and all kinds of bellicose rumours were current. On Wednesday the *Times* published the sensational news that a letter (the text of which it printed), signed by leading inhabitants of Johannesburg, was sent on Saturday to Dr. Jameson at Mafeking, some 150 miles distant; and that in consequence of this appeal he had crossed the Transvaal frontier with 700 men. Those who, to use a popular expression contend that the whole thing was a "put up job" rely to some extent on the character of the letter addressed to Dr. Jameson, which certainly bears the impression of having been carefully prepared, and apparently was not written *currente calamo* or by persons under the fear of imminent peril to the lives of themselves and families. But all who know Dr. Jameson agree that he is not of the filibustering type of Englishmen whose characteristic some of our neighbours are so fond of depicting as an illustration of British rapacity, and this adds much to the mystery of his action.

I hear that, although the Colonial Office professes to be without further information, a private telegram announces that Dr. Jameson is to be tried by court-martial; his fate will have been settled long before this letter reaches India. As to the consequences of his act, Mr. Chamberlain, whose praises everyone, especially Liberal editors, are sounding, has done all that was necessary to allay the alarm of Foreign Powers, and perhaps a little more than was necessary. No Minister could have gone further than he has done in repudiation of Dr. Jameson, and the evident sincerity of his disavowals as well as the promptness with which he has acted throughout the crisis, has disarmed criticism in Holland. So far there has been no abatement in the virulence of the Berlin press It is too early yet to prophesy, but even should Germany and France come to see that they have disturbed themselves unnecessarily, the indirect effect of the abortive expedition from Mafeking cannot fail to be very injurious to this country, and if no worse happens, Lord Salisbury's work will be hampered for some time to come. Then there is the position of the Uitlanders of the Transvaal and that of the British population at the Cape to be considered. The former will not rest content until their lot in the Transvaal is ameliorated, and, although Mr. Chamberlain is receiving the homage of the whole of the English press to-day, he may only be at the beginning of his troubles. The *Daily News* rather excitedly accuses Dr. Jameson of having brought "shame upon England," and no doubt this admission will be eagerly reproduced in some parts of the Continent to-morrow. The affair is bad enough, but is it sensible or patriotic to make things to be worse than they are? One fact, however, is clear; the men who laid the foundations of the Chartered Company, and whom we have been taught to regard as extremely able, far-sighted, and sagacious men, have suffered a loss of prestige which it will not be quite easy for them to regain all at once. Such remarks as that of the *Daily News* to which I have referred, are perhaps the more to be regretted in view of the extraordinary step taken this morning by the German Emperor in telegraphing his congratulations to President Kruger. This message shows for one thing that the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* has not exaggerated the ill-feeling prevalent in Germany against England, and which with many other evil things was, as the Liberal papers sarcastically remind us, to have completely disappeared when the country restored the Liberals to power.

With reference to the Venezuelan question there is a feeling in some quarters that the demonstrations of friendliness towards the people of the United States evoked by President Cleveland's message was a little overdone, and may possibly have induced the less reflecting portion of the American population to think that these warm expressions of sympathy betokened fear. In fact one writer, who evidently knows what he is talking about, gives it as his opinion that "too much gush in this direction is as much calculated to prejudice the cause of peace, so dear to all of us, as language of a threatening character." He acquits the educated classes of any hostility to England, but asserts that "speaking broadly the masses in the United States detest us as a nation and are not in the least influenced by any amount of after-dinner platitudes as to 'kinship' and so forth." Mr. Smalley makes a good deal this week of Senator Sherman's support of the "Cleveland doctrine." The Senator seems to have come to the conclusion that Lord Salisbury's refusal to submit the whole question to arbitration will not be insisted upon. Mr. Smalley is surprised that Mr. Sherman should be of this opinion. Mr. Smalley may well be surprised. The assumption is preposterous.

The principal feature of the New Year Honours is by general consent the not wholly unexpected appointment of Mr. Alfred Austin to the office of Poet-Laureate. This selection entirely overshadows the creation of the distinguished President of the Royal Academy as a peer of the realm. The *Standard*, with which Mr. Austin has been so long connected as a political leader-writer has of course nothing but praise for the distinction conferred by Lord Salisbury on the author of "Fortunatus the Pessimist," declaring that the poets themselves would, if the matter had been left to their vote, have recognised the new Laureate's deserts as on the whole the highest. Perhaps, but presumably the *Standard* excludes from the category of eligible writers of verse Mr. Swinburne who, it is understood, was for various reason, out of the running, and Mr. William Morris, whose Socialistic views necessarily in a country like this made him an impossible candidate for the bays even if he had been willing to wear them. The *Times* is somewhat less appreciative of Mr. Austin's talents than is its contemporary in Shoe-lane, but thinks that if the Laureateship was to be filled up at all he is as good as any of the other mediocrities. The leading journal in this as so many other matters very fairly reflects the opinions of the general public. The fact that we have no available poet equal in power to Wordsworth or Tennyson, is no reason why we should not have a Laureate, if on other grounds it is considered desirable to continue a post which is sometimes useful and never harmful. A Liberal paper, while it forgets that Lord Rosebery appointed a mere bank clerk, who was not even an amateur *litterateur*, as her Majesty's Examiner of Plays, says with lofty scorn that the Liberal Party had its own Mr. Alfred Austin (meaning Sir Lewis Morris), and that the late Prime Minister abstained from appointing him. But as compared with Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery himself was a sort of Mr. Alfred Austin, and not even the most devoted admirer of the veteran Liberal statesman carried his admiration so far as to suggest that when the G. O. M. retired from active political life the Premiership should not be filled up because there was nobody of the same ability to succeed him. If the principle that some ever-nice and self-opinionated people wished to apply to the Laureateship were applied all round in Church and State, it would have some curious and inconvenient consequences. On personal grounds the elevation of Sir Frederick Leighton to the peerage is generally acceptable, though the usual motives that are supposed to actuate a man who desires that honour are absent in the case of the President of the Royal Academy. He is not, I believe, possessed of great wealth, and he is still in a state of single blessedness. The House of Lords contains at least one peer who, if he had followed painting as a profession, would have been able to keep the wolf from the door, but Sir F. Leighton is the first working artist who has been raised to a seat in the gilded chamber. Will Art feel that its dignity has been increased by the compliment bestowed upon its official head in these isles? I do not know, but at any rate the hereditary branch of the Legislature is honoured by including amongst its members a man of Lord Leighton's varied and agreeable accomplishments. When is the turn of the Medical profession to come? It has for long been a very serious grievance of the doctors that they have never had a representative in the Lords.

It will be satisfying to Sir Joseph Fayrer's friends in India to see that he has not been allowed to finish a long and important career without some substantial mark of Royal favour. All who know him personally or by his work will wish him many years in which to enjoy his new honours. It is not only in Bombay, where his gifts I believe received greater recognition than they did in other spheres of his labour as a great Indian administrator, that Sir Richard Temple's Privy Councillorship will be approved, and the wonder there as here will be that he was not advanced to that rank years ago. If it be true that he would have preferred a peerage, it is not very creditable to Lord Salisbury that the wish has been disregarded. His laborious fidelity to the Conservative party after he changed sides, alone entitled him to a Barony, and to say that his Indian services were rewarded in the past is silly when we see what is going on everyday. The appetite for titles seems, like some other things, to grow by what it feeds on. How can we otherwise account for Sir Alfred Lyall, who was already a K.C.B, and a K.C.I.E., being made a G.C.I.E., or of Sir Henry Brackenbury, a K.C.B., being made a K. C. S. I. The G. C. I. E. conferred on Sir A. Lyall is indeed promotion, but the K. C. S. I., valuable as it is, is not so high as the K. C. B, which the outgoing Military Member of Council previously possessed. It seems a pity—if not worse—to waste titles in this way when so many persons who have done equally good service to the Crown and the country have to be passed over from year to year. If baronetcies had been bestowed upon Sir A. Lyall and Sir H. Brackenbury no ground for complaint could have existed, but the Indian Orders are limited, and should not be thrown away. One of the new Knights, Mr. Lewis, of Sierra Leone, is said to be a pure-blooded negro. The other recipients of that honour, are of the ordinary type, though none of them are quite so obscure as some of the individuals chosen for Knighthood by Lord Rosebery during his short and not very glorious Premiership.

The annual exhibition of Old Masters will be opened at the Royal Academy in a few days. The press view took place to-day; the private view will be held to-morrow. The place of honour accidentally or intentionally is given to a portrait of George Washington. If that does not make our American cousins forget all about the Monroe doctrine, nothing will.

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

XI.

THE fallacies underlying the modern conception of the theory of money having been exposed, and the defects of both the present and the past currency systems being thereby more clearly revealed, no difficulty now exists in the way of an early solution of the great monetary problem. We have around us a certain groundwork of incontrovertible facts, —we have a complete and satisfactory theory of the properties and functions of money, and, finally, we have the experience of five centuries of currency legislation to guide us. With such comprehensive data it would seem impossible for any two intelligent beings to come to other than a unanimous conclusion, and yet we find a Bimetallic League and a Gold Standard Defence Association, embracing many of the leading financial and political men of the day, holding precisely opposite views! Whilst the latter are of opinion that England's currency system is incapable of improvement and that gold only should be coined freely and silver continue to be demonetised, the former strongly advocate every encouragement to an increase in the metallic currencies of the West by the re-opening of the world's mints to the free coinage of both silver and gold.

Let us again briefly glance at the historical aspect of the question. We have seen that in spite of the acknowledged value of the precious metals in the olden days, no ruler was able to keep both gold and silver coins in circulation within his own kingdom for any length of time. Either one or the other was exported to some rival State. We now know beyond doubt that the reason why this export so regularly took place, was, that in nearly every country a different legal ratio existed: and this difference in ratio was the chief cause of the currency difficulties of those days. To clear any doubt from the mind on this important point, it is only necessary to remember that the invariable remedy for an export of the precious metals was an alteration in the legal ratio; and such alterations were frequently made by nearly every European Power as well as by the United States. This fact being admitted, we are forced to the conclusion, that had every country had the same legal ratio, no exchanging of gold for silver, or silver for gold, could possibly have occurred. It was the results of the conflicting *legal* ratios that cause the dual standard system to be abandoned; for in those days civilisation had not sufficiently advanced to make an international agreement possible. Nearly every country was existing amidst a condition of war, and the science of economics was practically unknown. The acquisition of the precious metals was regarded as the principal method of obtaining wealth and power, and each Government in altering its legal ratio, sought only to attract either the gold or silver of some rival State. These are the motives that explain the currency legislation of the past. Let us now combine the teachings of history with the conclusions of theory, and evolve the Money of the Future.

A reference has already been made to a certain groundwork of facts which have to be borne in mind when constructing a new currency. As these facts are very frequently lost sight of by those who are in the habit of regarding the gold monometallic system of England as perfect, it will be necessary to shortly enumerate them.

Firstly, those members of every community who have most frequently to handle metallic money, are of the poorer classes. Numerically they form by far the most important portion of the world's inhabitants. Being poor and consequently but ill-educated and partially civilised, they will be only satisfied with a metallic form of money that is in general demand amongst themselves, and it follows from what has been previously said, that the precious metal most suitable for their requirements is silver. As a matter of fact, silver forms the actual hand to hand money of the majority of the world's inhabitants. On the contrary, for the minority, who are in better positions, the weight and bulk of even a small quantity of silver render that metal less suitable for their monetary requirements than gold. To these facts can be attributed the preference for gold shown by the wealthy Western peoples, and the adoption of silver by the comparatively poorer races of the East. It must be remembered, however, that no matter what progress civilisation may make the poorer classes in every part of the world will always far outnumber the wealthy, and that consequently for the majority of the human race, silver will ever be the most useful metal of which to make money.

The second fact to be borne in mind is that, for the multitude, no form of money other than that composed of either silver or gold will serve as an instrument of purchase. Between highly intelligent and civilised individuals paper substitutes will temporarily answer for the metal they represent, "as long as creditors feel confidence in the wealth of those who are giving paper money in exchange for rights, services, or commodities." A Bank of England note, which is proverbially as good as gold, is of but very little value in those localities where education and civilisation have not yet made much progress: on the other hand, wherever human beings are found in any numbers, there gold and silver can be readily exchanged. It follows that, inasmuch as the more money a community possesses, the happier and more-powerful it can become, and taking into consideration that the trade of the world embraces people of every nationality who know but little of each other—rich and poor, civilised and uncivilised,—a plentiful supply of *metallic* money is absolutely essential.

The third fact to be grasped is, that in spite of the break between the currency systems of the East and West, the growth of population on all sides, together with the immense strides made by commerce and civilisation, have rendered international trade not only possible, but actually necessary for the well-being of the great nations of the West. We know that the surplus food-stuffs and the natural products of the whole world find their way to England, whilst the manufactures of Great Britain are distributed to the remotest parts of the earth. But do we realise what must follow if India, Japan, China and other silver-using countries—stimulated by the rise in the price of gold—commence to manufacture for themselves, and consequently cease to buy from England? Do we perceive how very necessary it is in case of war to encourage the growth of food-stuffs within Great Britain herself? Do we all understand that, inasmuch as it is mainly upon the vast trade between the silver and gold standard peoples of the world that the supremacy of the British Empire is maintained, any legislation that tends to reduce the volume of this trade is directly opposed to the interests of Great Britain and her dependencies?

This, then, is the groundwork of facts upon which we must work: not only have the majority of the world's inhabitants made far more use of silver than of gold for monetary purposes in the past, but they must continue to do so in the future,—they are the poorer and less educated peoples who can never use gold, or even paper, to any great extent. At the same time the supremacy of England depends in a great measure upon her vast commerce with silver-using countries. These facts alone reveal the impossibility of excluding silver from the money of the future. When we further reflect that in demonetising silver, the nations of the West not only rejected one of the most useful forms of wealth, but they at the same time produced that paralysing fall in gold prices which has already killed English agriculture and which is now threatening British manufactures, the imperative necessity of restoring silver to its position as standard money becomes readily apparent. The mints of the world must be reopened to silver; and silver linked to gold will be the basis of the money of the future.

At this point the teachings of history prove very valuable. We know that gold linked to silver formed the metallic standard money of the middle ages, and we also know that this dual standard system had to be abandoned solely because nearly every rival State supported simultaneously a different legal ratio. We must now, therefore, look towards an international agreement by which one ratio will be adopted by the leading commercial nations of the world. With only one legal ratio in, say, England, Germany, France and the United States, it would be impossible for the relative values of the precious metals to fluctuate to any material extent. England would then be on an equal footing with the rest of the world, and if, afterwards, the combined output of both gold and silver were not sufficient, compared with the growing demands of trade and advancing prosperity, to prevent a general fall in prices, such a fall would occur to the disadvantage of the whole world, and not, as at present, to the direct loss of England's millions of wealth earners and the immediate gain of every silver-using nation.

Bimetallism then will be the system upon which the money of the future will rest: and it is to hasten the introduction of this system that the "Bimetallic League" has been formed. The aim of the "League" is officially declared to be "to secure, by international agreement, the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations to the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at such fixed ratio as may be mutually agreed upon amongst those nations. By this means a par of exchange will be secured; the two metals will again acquire an international character as money, and will move freely from nation to nation according to the monetary requirements of the various markets, whilst prices and wages in all countries would be adjusted by a uniform standard."

Although the poorer classes of the world will continue to use silver, and the richer gold, the money of the future will be that which issues from the printing press—notes, cheques, and paper substitutes of every kind. It must not be thought for a moment, however, that paper could universally take the place of gold and silver. Such a conclusion would presuppose the complete extinction in the human breast of that mysterious desire for personal gratification and adornment which has given to the precious metals a peculiar value in all ages—a supposition that the experience of both past and present will not permit us to accept. As civilisation advances, however, the purchasing and measuring functions of money will, in larger and larger degree, be performed by paper currency. The general adoption of paper money, based upon a stock of gold or silver always accessible in case of panic, will save a large portion of that loss by friction which the metallic money of every great nation now undergoes. Between the more advanced commercial communities paper is already being largely used in place of gold and silver, and the system will doubtless extend. With international bimetallism may come international paper money, issued and accepted by the several great Governments of the West and guaranteed to rest upon a stock of silver or gold. This would be the first step towards the unification of the moneys of the world —a state of affairs that the growth of international trade may render necessary in the distant future.

In the meantime let us strive towards the first step that is necessary to save the British Empire from commercial stagnation,—the opening of the world's mints to the free coinage of silver as well as gold. Without an augmentation of England's metallic currency sufficiently great to arrest the present unprecedented fall in general prices, the depression must continue,—England's manufacturers must slowly but surely drift to the unenviable position at present held by her agriculturists. No British subject can regard such a possibility with equanimity, and although the currency question has hitherto been considered as beyond the grasp of the everyday man-of-business, there can be little doubt that the want of adequate profits and the consequent absence of stimulus that is characteristic of trade generally at the present day, is at length arousing the great commercial public to the facts of the case, and currency reform is therefore a matter which England's financiers will very shortly be called upon to undertake.

Karachi. M. DE P. WEBB.

THE ALLEGED RECALL OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 14.

IN certain exalted quarters there is a little elation owing to an assurance alleged to have been received from Portugal that the Governor-General is not going away so soon. It is believed that the recall of Senhor Raphael de Andrade was decided upon after mature deliberations urged on by the press in Portugal which has unanimously condemned the violences and drastic measures adopted by his Excellency in respect to innocent people. His Highness the Duke of Oporto has, it is reported, shown great interest in the retention of the Governor-General, and his efforts may, for a while, stay, but not avert the Ministerial resolution. An analogous case occurred during the administration of the ex-Governor-General, Senhor Vasco Guedes, who was actually deposed from the post, but his recall was not published in the *Diario do Governo* until some time afterwards. In the present instance, the influence of the Prince and the official prestige may plead powerfully to postpone the immediate recall of his Excellency which, according to private telegrams, appeared to be imminent. Now it is feared here that the respite granted may be used to work greater mischief as a last effort to crush the natives of the country. It remains to be seen how his Excellency proceeds. Owing probably to the sudden recall of the Governor-General and the bold front displayed by the revolters and Ranes at Satary, the proposed visit of His Royal Highness to the town of Mapuça, has been postponed until further notice. The clique who established the War Council have been frustrated in their design. It was believed that martial law would enable the Council to deal summarily with the cases brought before it, and they would execute the sentences without appeal. It is reported that instructions have been received that all cases before the War Council should be sent up to Lisbon and they will be judged there by a competent tribunal. This explains why the martial councillors did not publicly announce any decision.

Lieut. Jose de Luiz Brito Queiroza, the Administrator of Sanquelim, has been appointed assistant to the Military Commandant of the same province. The *Official Boletim* of to-day issues an order in which it is said that an appointment of a Military Commandant at Satary is very urgent; it considers the inconvenience of not having concentrated in one person the military and administrative powers, who may have free action, and can be held responsible correspondingly. It points out the urgency of opposing excursions of the rebels, who infest the province of Satary, and whom it is necessary to put down to re-establish peace and quiet, and alludes to the fertility of the soil, and states proper pursuit of agriculture may bring in revenue to Government and prosperity to the country. His Excellency thinks that the qualifications for such a post are found in Major F. A. Martins de Carvallo, who, trusting to his zeal, intelligence, and dedication, is appointed Military Commandant of Satary as well as Administrator of the same. Another order in the same organ orders the extinction of the departments of carpentry, sawing, and book-binding in the P. W. D., and any work of that nature should be ordered from the School of Arts and Industry. Captain E. A. Salter de Souza has been appointed member of the War Council in place of Major Carvallo, who has been nominated Military Commandant of Satary.

TIGER KILLED BY THE MAHARAJAH OF IDAR.

WE are indebted to a correspondent for the following graphic account of the slaying of a tiger by his Highness the Maharajah of Idar:—

"His Highness Maharajah Shri Sir Kesarisinhji, K.C.S.I., of Idar, killed a very big tiger from a preserved jungle about eight miles from Idar, on the 12th instant, at about six o'clock in the evening.

"All arrangements having been made previously by the beaters, &c., his Highness marched off from the town to the spot of shikar. Just as the sun was on the point of being down, the signal was given to challenge the tiger to come out of his den and to take his stand. Majestically, though furious and irritated, the tiger walked out of his den and with a loud thunder responded. He surveyed the surroundings at a glance, and made his way straight up to the direction where his Highness was, as if he scented beforehand at whose hands he was to meet his due.

"Fury begot fury and courage. Up drew his Highness the trigger—to level the gun and to take aim was an instant's work on the part of his Highness. Boom went the gun, and the object of the aim was turned into a dead body with a heavy fall. Shouts of joys and victory were sounded, and the royal party returned with a full bag."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

VISIT OF LORD SANDHURST.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday afternoon, was characterised by an event without precedent in its history. The Corporation has been in existence since 1873, and during the twenty-two years which have intervened six Governors have had administrative rule over this Presidency, and in that capacity have often had the affairs of the Municipality under their consideration. But up to yesterday afternoon no Governor had entered the Council Hall to hear a debate. Even Lord Reay never went to see for himself the working of the system of municipal government, which he practically remodelled, and it has been given to Lord Sandhurst to set the precedent of attending a meeting of the civic authority. An intimation having been given of his Excellency's intention, members did their best to show their appreciation of the honour thus conferred on the Corporation by attending in full force and in better attire than usual. The President wore a button-hole, an example followed by several of the European members, and the remarkable punctuality of the members was another indication that something unusual was about to take place, to say nothing of the presence of a large number of strangers in the gallery. It was understood that Lord Sandhurst would arrive at 3-30, and that on his approach being made known there would be a brief interval in the meeting to allow the President to vacate the chair for the purpose of receiving the Governor at the south entrance to the Municipal Buildings. But such an interruption of business was obviated by the arrival of Lord Sandhurst just as the President (after playfully enquiring of Mr. Barrow whether there was a quorum) was about to commence proceedings. Mr. Roughton immediately left the chair, and, accompanied by Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, proceeded downstairs to the entrance hall to receive Lord Sandhurst. His Excellency's entry into the debating chamber was the signal for everyone present to rise, and they remained standing until Lord Sandhurst had been conducted to the seat to the left of the President, usually reserved for the Commissioner. Mr. Snow occupied the next seat, which is ordinarily filled by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, who therefore also had to go down a chair. The Aide-de-Camp in attendance, Captain J. B. Levett, found accommodation immediately behind his Excellency, and in a row with the heads of the departments—the Executive Engineer and the Chief Accountant—usually present when the Budget is under discussion. Mr. Snow handed to Lord Sandhurst a special copy of the January agenda beautifully printed on blue silk with gold borders, and the discussion of the expenditure side of the Budget adjourned from the last meeting was resumed. The entry of the Hon. Mr. Kirkham shortly after the business had commenced was a reminder to the members of the days, not so far distant, when that gentleman was one of the ablest speakers, and most gifted controversialists in the assembly. The first speaker whom it was Lord Sandhurst's lot to hear was Dr. Viegas. That stern economist objected to the proposal to increase the salary of the Superintendent of Gardens from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350, and in moving an amendment against that course animadverted on the error of increasing salaries at a time when the advisability of revising the schedule of salaries was under consideration. Dr. Viegas found supporters in Mr. Dakji Cassinath and Mr. Abdulla Kur, but Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, who spoke less rapidly than usual, extolled the superintendent, and told the Corporation that but for the unfavourable climate of Nagpur he would be earning Rs. 500 in the service of the Central Provinces Government. The Hon. Mr. Mehta with telling irony expressed surprise that Dr. Viegas, who had again and again urged that more money should be spent on public gardens, should move this amendment; and he reminded the House that this was not a question of going outside the schedule of salaries, since the maximum limit named therein was Rs. 500. The case was therefore one to be considered on its merits, and Mr. Mehta thought that the present superintendent deserved the increase. The House thought so, too, and gave an emphatic negative to the amendment, after an amusing passage of arms between Dr. Viegas and Mr. Shroff. The proposed allowance for conveyance to the Architectural Surveyor was also unavailingly objected to by Dr. Viegas, and he was similarly unsuccessful in his endeavours to get the Corporation to reject the proposed increment of the salary of Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, by Rs. 50 per mensem. Dr. Blaney, "the Father of the House," opposed the amendment on the ground of the high professional capacity of Mr. James, and the meeting adopted the same view. The consideration of other budget items followed, and the proceedings throughout were marked by a decorum and attention to business not always observable in the Municipal Hall. Lord Sandhurst, who remained throughout the whole sitting, listened with evident interest to the discussion, and doubtless learned a good deal respecting the Corporation meetings which it would be impossible for him to gather in any other way than by attending them. But would not his Excellency learn still more, if he one of these days paid "a surprise visit," or better still, emulated the doings of the German Emperor, and went up into the Strangers' Gallery in disguise?

Mr. G. W. Roughton presided, and the Councillors present were: Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framjee Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. Da Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Gootam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hasambhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Linga, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljl Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Major H. D. Olivier, Mr. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozesh M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarwanji Khori, S. Rebsch, Major B. Scott, Messrs, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Edward F. Underwood, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

SALARY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the budget estimate of Rs. 62,273 for the maintenance of public gardens be adopted.

Dr. Viegas moved an

years ago the present incumbent was in charge of the Government Gardens at Nagpore drawing Rs. 300 per mensem with the prospects of rising to Rs. 500 a month. Unfortunately, the climate did not agree with him and at some sacrifice he preferred to come to Bombay for the sake of his health. At the time he was given to understand by the then Municipal Commissioner that he would be given an increase within a reasonable period, if he did his work to the satisfaction of his superior officers. He had undoubtedly given satisfaction to the Corporation, and had justified the high credentials he held. Not only was he in charge of the Victoria Gardens, but he had also to look after several other public gardens, to visit which he incurred conveyance hire. The maximum salary fixed for the post was Rs. 500, and the Corporation would not grudge to grant such a small increase of Rs. 50 per mensem.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was surprised that Dr. Viegas who always stood up for the poor rate-payers, and always contended that for their benefit public gardens should be improved at any cost, should have moved such an amendment. He was surprised to find Dr. Viegas grudge such a small expenditure for the maintenance of the gardens, which were so many health resorts for the poor of the city. (Hear, hear.) He would not oppose this increase as he did in the case of the Superintendent of Licenses, in which the proposed increase would have raised the amount of his salary above the maximum limit. In the present instance the proposed increase of salary would be considerably below the maximum amount. The Commissioner who had very carefully prepared the estimates, and the Standing Committee who considered the same, had recommended the increase, which they would not have done if it was not in the interest of the Corporation. With reference to the theft Mr. Mehta remarked that the Superintendent was only responsible for negligence, and nothing more. He also differed from Dr. Viegas in his opinion that they should not allow any increase until the schedule for maximum and minimum salaries was prepared, for it would be hardly fair to keep out their officers from promotions which they deserved until such time as the Commissioner prepared the schedule. (Applause.)

Mr. Shroff remarked that from the series of amendments which Dr. Viegas was proposing he found that the doctor was opposed to granting small increases to certain subordinate officers, while he was in favour of allowing an increase to high officers. He intended to make a catch in the way of small flies only. This much for his courage. (Laughter.) Mr. Shroff next pointed out that after promises were held out to the officer it would be doing him injustice now if the increase was not sanctioned.

Mr. Bomanjee Master remarked that the Superintendent of Gardens was as much responsible for the theft as Dr. Viegas himself would be if some body picked his pocket while travelling in a Tram-car. (Laughter.) The oppositionists also urged that the Superintendent was allowed a free house. If Dr. Viegas grudged that, he might also grudge that he breathed the comparatively purer air in the gardens, but he must remember that free-quarters were allowed to any incumbent in that office.

On a division, the amendment was lost, the original motion being carried by an overwhelming majority.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYOR'S CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the budget estimate of Rs. 48,266 in respect of expenditure for the year 1896-97 for Public Works (Engineer's) Department be adopted.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the proposed conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Architectural Surveyor be disallowed.

He was going to explain that he was not "attacking small flies only," when, on Mr. Shroff's suggestion, the President called him to order.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was carried.

THE DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the budget estimate of Rs. 2,50,776 in respect of expenditure for the Public Works Department for Drainage be adopted.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the proposed increment of Rs. 50 in the salary of Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, as entered in the budget be disallowed.

Dr. Blaney spoke of the high qualifications of Mr. James as Drainage Engineer. While the Drainage Committee was sitting the members, as well as about twenty experts who gave their evidence before them, observed what remarkable scientific knowledge Mr. James possessed about drainage in general and Indian drainage in particular.

Mr. Mehta suggested as a rider that the designations "Drainage Engineer" and "Water Engineer" be altered, and the designations "Deputy Executive Engineers" be inserted in the budget wherever the terms Drainage Engineer and Water Engineer were at present employed.

Dr. Bhalchandra accepted the rider to the motion, which was agreed to, the amendment having been rejected.

NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

Dr. Bhalchandra next moved that the budget estimate of Rs. 9,70,527 in respect of expenditure for the year for Public Works Department (streets and buildings) be adopted.

Dr. Blaney asked the chairman of the Standing Committee to inform the Corporation how many street number-plates had been sanctioned by the Committee year by year during the past ten years, and to state the number of plates that are now required both for the newly-built houses and for houses of divisions of houses, in which the previously furnished plates had been removed or displaced or on which the number cannot be read. He also proposed that in future Budgets "street boards" and "house number-plates" be shown separately.

The motion was carried.

THE TRAMWAY LINE.

Professor Muller called attention of the Corporation to the inconvenience caused by the tramway work now being conducted in various parts of the city. He complained that the vehicular traffic was greatly inconvenienced owing to the work being carried on very slowly.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, agreeing with Mr. Muller, remarked that the Municipal Commissioner should rouse the company, who should be asked to perform as quickly as possible their work of altering the lines, which should have been done years ago.

The Corporation then adjourned to next Monday.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DATTIA.

His Highness Lokindra Bahadur Bhawanising, the Maharaja of Dattia, and her Highness the Rani, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by special train from Nasick, where they had gone on a pilgrimage. His Highness was accompanied by Raja Bahadur, the Prince; Lalla Jankiprasad Rao Bahadur, the Prime Minister; Coover Senapat, his Highness' nephew, and Rao Rangoola Bahadur Mansing, the brother-in-law to the Maharaja; Rao Makoondlal, the Prince's teacher, and about two hundred followers. About a week ago Pandit Gungadhur Prasadi Tavadi Superintendent of Public Works Department, Dattia State, arrived in Bombay and with the assistance of Mr. Burjorji Bumonji Jassavalla, the Agent, made arrangements for his Highness' stay in Bombay. As the arrival of the Maharaja was announced to be public, a guard-of-honour of 50 rank-and-file, belonging to the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, were drawn up at the Victoria Terminus with band and regimental colours, under the command of a Native officer, while a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. M. H. W Hayward, LL.B., I. C. S. Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, were present at the station to receive his Highness. The special conveying the Raja was expected at the Victoria Terminus at a quarter to 10 o'clock but a telegram was received from the Maharaja stating that the party would arrive here at 10-30 a. m. Amongst those present at the station were Messrs Burjorji Bumonji Jassavalla, Nusserwanji Bumonji Jassavalla, Munchers Gwalia Raghoonathlal, Lalla Prasad, Hurri Prasad, his Highness' Private Secretary, and others. At 10-30 a.m. the special steamed into the station, and his Highness, on alighting, was introduced to the members of the Government deputation, with whom he shook hands, while the guard-of-honour presented arms. The Maharaja, in company with the members of the deputation, inspected the guard-of-honour, the band playing the music. His Highness and the Prince were then decorated with floral wreaths by some of the gentleman present. After acknowledging the compliment, the Maharaja, accompanied by the members of the deputation drove in the Government House carriage and pair to his temporary residence at Malabar Hill, escorted by a few Sowars of his Excellency's Body-guard. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery in honour of his Highness' arrival. The Maharaja will stay in Bombay for about ten days.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Aligarh Camp of Instruction will terminate on the 29th January.

Captain M. J. W. Pike, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

Major J. C. Tyler, R. E., on reversion to the Home establishment, proceeds to England on the 12th March.

Major G. G. Simpson, No. 23 Company, Southern Division, R. A., has been transferred to the 17th Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. R. Burrowes, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has, on termination of his adjutancy of the Battalion, been posted to the 1st Battalion.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

THE WOUNDED IN WAR.

In a recent article on the subject of the fate o the wounded in the next great war we incidentally pointed out that great attention is being directed to the problem by the military authorities, especially on the Continent. A striking confirmation of this statement has since been supplied us by Mr. A. Silberger, who, having noticed the article in question, has brought to our notice an invention which is being largely adopted by Continental nations, and is well calculated to improve the chances of saving the wounded as well as to add generally to the comfort of men in a campaign. Dr. Billroth, the distinguished Austrian surgeon, has given it as his opinion that in future wars it will be impossible to remove the wounded from the field. Everyone has heard that when the mountain would not go to Mahomed, the Prophet overcame the difficulty by going to the mountain, and on the same principle Mr. Silberger contends that if you cannot carry the wounded to the cities you should take cities in the form of barracks to the wounded. The idea at first sight seems far fetched, but any one who pays a visit to the portable tent, or rather house, now on view near the Bombay quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, will find that, after all, it is not an impracticable one. The tent is manufactured from wood frames and leatherette, a pulp composition, which is an absolute non-conductor of either heat or cold, and is impervious to the attacks of white ants and other pests, as well as to rain, snow and storm. It is essentially requisite that temporary structures to be used in war should be light and portable, and should admit of rapid erection. Both these advantages can be fully claimed for Mr. Silberger's invention, which can be put together in an incredibly short space of time without the use of hammer, nail or screw. The parts are interchangeable, so that it is impossible for anyone who has once been shown how to do it to make a mistake in putting up the building—a work which can be done with great rapidity. When erected the tent presents a most complete appearance, and it is provided with very ingenious ventilators, which will direct a current of air into the room from any point of the compass from which the wind may be blowing. When our representative visited the tent between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning he was struck with the coolness of the atmosphere inside as compared with the Cooperage tents at the same hour. In fact, the structure is well adapted for use in both cold and warm climates. In the former case the interior can be heated with a fire without any risk, and in the latter plenty of ventilation is obtainable, so that it keeps cooler even than a brick building. These are the principle advantages possessed by this invention, which seems designed to make life in camp both healthy and agreeable. The Austrian Government have given orders to Mr. Silberger for tents to accommodate from 80,000 to 100,000 men. In Germany a tent is being supplied to every village, nominally to serve as a hospital for infectious disease, but principally to make provision for accommodating troops in the event of a battle fought within German limits. The structure is also being largely used in the French army in readiness for the great war, the fear of which has converted Europe into an armed camp. The tent seems specially suitable for use in India, and the invention is one which claims the careful consideration of the authorities in an Empire where there are two hundred thousand men under arms. Occupants of the Cooperage tents would also do well to make enquiries of Mr. Silberger with a view to seeing whether in future years the tents cannot be replaced by more comfortable and durable buildings made of leatherette.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

This circus troupe gave their opening performance, last night, in the tent on the Esplanade, opposite the Municipal Building, before a fairly large attendance of spectators. The programme contained no less than twenty-three interesting items, all of which were carried out in an admirable manner. The programme opened with an overture by the band, which was followed by jockey entree. It was an excellent exhibition of picturesque manœuvres on horseback by ladies and gentlemen. This was followed by the oriental "Breakway ladder," a daring feat of balancing by Prince Sada Kitchie and his sister, Princess Fuscha. Then came the exhibition of "Vulcan," the Transvaal bred pony, which is said to be one of the best leaping horses in the world. The performances of the pony were indeed wonderful. One of the most interesting items which drew forth the admiration of the spectators was the performance of Miss Freda Willison, who executed difficult juggling feats on the rolling globe, in an admirable manner, terminating with her fiery skipping rope-dance. The latest and greatest Parisian novelty, the serpentine dance on horseback, by Mille Frederica was most wonderful, and performed in an excellent manner, which elicited loud applause from the audience. The company has excellent acrobats and gymnasts, and all the items were most attractive. The clowns, Foolish Freddy and Witby Walter, kept the house in roars of laughter, and the exhibition on the whole really deserved great encomiums.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The annual Blackheath medal handicap competition took place on Wednesday and Thursday, one round being played each morning. There were twenty entries, but two of these were cancelled. The prizes consisted of the medal and Rs. 20 to be awarded for the best scratch score, and the entrance money (amounting to Rs. 36) to be given for the best handicap score. Both prizes went to Mr. C. St. Paul, who was an easy winner with a score of 82—6=76. The scores were as under:—

		1st Round.	2nd Round.	Total.	Handi-can.	Nett.
1	C St Paul	43	39	82	–6	76
2	C H S Boggs	40	43	83	Scr	83
3	W G Page	39	44	83	+2	85
4	(F S Nathan	47	49	96	–10	86
	(D Forbes	53	51	104	–18	86
5	(W L Harvey	47	49	96	–10	86
7	(J T Murray	46	48	94	–6	88
	(R A English	50	50	100	–12	88
9	(P H Merryweather	51	51	102	–13	89
	(P F Escher	48	49	97	–8	89
11	(H Blackwell	49	56	105	–15	90
	(M Reid	45	45	90	Scr	90
	(A E Bice	52	52	104	–9	95

Scores not returned by E. J. Nicholson, L. J. Robertson and W. H. Reid.

THE TEACHERS' GUILD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to say that the Teachers' Guild, about which correspondence has appeared in the press, and concerning which I have addressed letters to many of our Principals and Head-masters of the schools in Bombay, requesting them to give the subject their careful consideration, has nothing to do with the "Clerks' Union and Teachers' Guild" of "Justitia." I am obliged to ask you to do me the favour of publishing this letter, as I am afraid that the letter of "Justitia" will create much prejudice in the way of the proposed Teachers' Guild, which may soon be started after a preliminary meeting of those that are engaged in the noble profession of teaching.—Yours, &c.,

AMARNATH S. SHUKLA,
Teacher, Goculdas Tejpal High School.

Jan. 16.

Mr. Abdul Hamid le Mesurier, Assistant Government Agent at Matara, Ceylon, has addressed the following letter to the Colombo papers:—"In reference to my letter to you of the 5th instant, it is I think, due to you to tell you that I have just received a letter from she Colonial Secretary to intimate to me that the Lieutenant-Governor has dismissed me from the Public Service. This intimation is conveyed to me before any charge has been preferred against me, and before any opportunity has been afforded me of defence or explanation, and is in direct violation of the Rules of the Colonial Service, a copy of which I annex, and beg that you will publish with this letter. I have violated no law of God or man. I have broken no rule of the Public Service. I have worked honestly, faithfully, and fearlessly in the Public Service for over twenty years, and this is my reward!" The cause of his dismissal is not stated.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-6. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, with the overland mails of the 3rd January, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, at 3-30 p.m., after a run of ten days and fifteen and a-half hours from Brindisi. She left Marseilles on the 2nd January and arrived at Brindisi on the 4th instant. She met northerly winds and fine weather. After receiving the mails and embarking passengers at Brindisi on the 5th instant, she left at midnight for Port Said, which was reached at 8-30 a.m. on the 8th instant. Fresh gales and high sea were experienced all the night of the 6th instant, and then strong southerly winds. After coaling at Port Said the vessel entered the Canal at noon on the same day. Suez was reached next morning, and after a stay of few hours the Caledonia started again for Aden on the 9th, where she arrived at 10-20 a. m. on the 12th instant. She met moderate winds, and fine and cool weather in the Red Sea. After three hours' stay at Aden, a fresh start was made for the final stage of the voyage across the Arabian Sea. In spite of an adverse current, averaging over fourteen miles a day, a fine run of four days and two and a-half hours was made to Bombay, where the mails and passengers' baggage were landed with fair expedition. The usual amusements were entered into during the voyage. On Tuesday and Wednesday fancy dress balls were held on the hurricane deck, and dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr and Mrs
Boyd, Mr G
Barnard, Miss
Byramjee, Mr D
Bright, Mr J
Crawford, Capt H
Campbell, Mr E
Carmichael, Lieut
Campbell, Mr and Mrs and infant
Cawasjee, Mr R
Clowes, Capt and Mrs
Dillon, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Dease, Mr C
Dease, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Elliott, Mr
Elliott, Hon Mrs
Evans, Miss
Evans, Mrs and infant
Ellis, Mr
Ewing, Mr and Mrs W
Francis, Sister
Follet, Miss
Forsyth, Mr M
Filey, Mr
Graham, Mr, Mrs and child
Grant, 2 Misses
Gatacre, Genl and Mrs
Gordon, Mrs Evans
Goodall, Mr H
Hurst, Mrs and 2 children
Hudson, Mr L
Hutchinson, Surg-Col
Hortelano, Sister
Hurst, Mr R A
Hamilton, Col and Mrs J
Hills, Mr A
Irby, Hon Mr and Mrs
Johnson, Mr S
Kennedy, Mr and Mrs
Firkman, Mr, Mrs, child and inft
Kemball, Capt and Mrs
Lafone, Capt
Lois, Sister Mary
Leslie, Lieut-Genl
LeRay, Mrs
Leyland, Sir and Lady Naylor
Laura, Sister
Liddell, Mrs
McIntosh, Mr H J
Monk, Mr and Mrs Lingard
Muncaster, Lord
Mitra, Mr, Mrs and infant
McDonnell, Lady and Miss Maria, Sister
Montagu, Mr L
Michaelson, Mr
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Marten, Mr E
Martin, Mr A H
McNab, Mr T
Nichol, Mrs and infant
Orr, Mr G J
Oliver, Mr L
Orme, Mr
Petrobulan, Mr
Paterson, Miss
Roberts, Rev W A
Robertson, Mrs and inft
Ross, Mr C H
Ramsden, Col
Schwabe, Col and Mrs
Scott, Mr, Mrs and Miss J C
Sunderchand, Mr
Shamlal, Mr
Straker, Mr J
Sparkes, Mr H
Symons, Mrs
Thurburn, Mr H
Taylor, Mr J
Thompson, Mrs
Tanner, Rev and Mrs
Thomson, Mr, Mrs and inft
Way, Mr
Way, Miss
Walters, Miss
Watt, Lieut S M
Water, Mr, Mrs and infant
White, Mr J B
Wingate, Mr J B

FROM BRINDISI.

Agelasto, Mr and Mrs
Bhagwanani, Mr
Caruthers, Surg-Maj and Mrs
Eales, Mr W
Faulkner, Capt
Grant, Mr Maling
Glendining, Mrs
Gurney, Mr N
Harris, Mr E S
Holman, Dr
Harcourt, Mr S
Macdonald, Mr L
Macdonald, Mr M
Poet, Mr C E
Rudicell Rev and Mrs
Radford, Mr and Mrs
Styan, Mr and Mrs H S
Smyth, Sir and Lady Greville
Sparkie, Mr G
Turnbull, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Mr J
Wawn, Mr W

FROM ISMAILIA.

Bathwayte, Mr L
Forman, Mr and Mrs
Forman, Mr A
Heap, Mr M J
Holme, Judge and Mrs L
Ward, Mr

FROM PORT SAID—Bailey, Mr and Mrs

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

A sensation was caused by the report on Wednesday that Dr. Jameson at the head of a thousand men had crossed the Transvaal frontier.

He is said to have acted on the invitation of the Uitlanders, among whom the agitation for citizen rights has assumed serious proportions.

Yesterday Dr. Jameson encountered a force of Boers, and is reported to have been so badly defeated, that he subsequently surrendered.

The Venezuelan Boundary Commission has been appointed, but the financial question has principally engaged attention in America during the week.

The German and French Press are evincing much hostility to England on account of the Transvaal troubles.

Sir Francis Scott says that after the Ashantee expedition has done its work, Ashantee will be annexed.

Lord Rosebery has published two letters on the Armenian atrocities, which have also formed the subject of addresses by Mr. J. Bryce, Lord Jersey, and Mr. F. Harrison.

In the New year Honours many names of Indian and Colonial interest appear.

Mr. Alfred Austin has been appointed Poet-Laureate.

Trade continues to improve and the returns show a net increase over last year of six millions sterling.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. H. C. Johnstone, C.B. (Ben. Ret.); Col. W. Blakeney (Bom. Ret.); Col. Sir T. O. Forster, Bart, C.B.; Sir J. Liston-Foulis, Bart.; M. Frere-Orban; Lady Petre; Hon. Lucy Brodrick; Lady Gregory; Viscountess Sidmouth.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

The secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of the following donations during the year 1895 towards the General Fund and Christmas List. (Towards the General Fund). Standard Oil Co. of New York, Rs. 100. C. B. I., Rs. 50; H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs. 40; Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I. (ex-Governor of Bombay), H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E., H. H. Raja Sir Sudhal Deb, K.C.I.E., Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., and Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., each Rs. 25; Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., late Chief Justice of Bombay), Mr. Geo. Cotton, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity and Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity, each Rs. 20; Hormusji Muncherji Cama's Charity Fund, Rs. 15; H. H. the Raja of Rutlam (when in Bombay), Sir Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehanghier, Kt., Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Mrs. Camsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, F.S.F., Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. T. A. Campion, the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., C.I.E., Mr. R. Whately, Mr. R. P. Brunton and Mr. Kerala Varma, C.S.I., each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, the Hon'ble Mr. T. D. Little, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji, Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, C.B., Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, Khan Bahadur M. N. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., Mr. I. O'Callaghan, Mr. L. Penny, C.E., Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Bro., Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Mr. H. J. Bustomjee, Mr. S. A. A. Mack., Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris, A.R., Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S., Mr. J. O'Connel, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. P. Byrne, H. G., A.M.T.J., O.T.B., E.W.K., Mr. H. W. Uloth, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee Forbes, Mr. Premchund Roychund, Messrs. Talackchund and Shapoorjee, D.H.G., Mr. C. C. James, M. B., Mr. J. M. Brennan, Mr. Framjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. B. Philips, H. B., Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. James Beghie, R. A. E., Mr. S. Tomlinson, and Messrs. Sorabji N. Talati and Co., each Rs. 5; M. Rustomjee C. Patell, Rs. 3; Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji, Khan Bahadur M. N. Nanavati, Rao Bahadur Dr. Vishram Ramjee Ghollay, the late Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Mr. C. Patell, G. H. T., Cursetjee Framjee Kolaporewalla, Mr. D. D. Bootty, Mr. H. J. Dustoor, and Dr. A. M. Dotiwalla, each Rs. 2. (Towards the Christmas List). H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), Rs. 10; C. and H. I. F., each Rs. 20; Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, E. F. N., A.M.T.J., A. R., Messrs. J. J. Runjiee and Co., Mr. C. Cotton, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. F. S. Fairfield, Standard Oil Co. of New York and Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, each Rs. 10; Mr. R. Whately, Mr. H. R. Greaves, J. M. C., J. L. S., J. M. R., E. W. K., Mr. P. Byrne, Mr. Ardeshir Pestonjee Setna, F. A. L., R. S. C., Mr. W. Murray, Mr. C. Henriot, Mr. R. Gilbert, R. S. P., Mr. James Beghie, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. J. O'Connell, W. L., H., B. N., W. R. M., R. C. L., W. L. and Co., Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Messrs. Talackchund and Shapoorjee, G. H. T., Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, A. B., C. F. F., Mr. A. Murray, H. G., M. O., and Mr. H. R. Dunk, each Rs. 5; Mr. Rustomjee D. Setna, Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Nephew, H. E. P., F. G., Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, H. B., D. H. G., J. P., Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., W. W. P., and Mr. B. Phillips, each Rs. 3; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, J. J., R. Q. R., F. A. O., D. G., W. J. M. P., C. T. B., H. G. P. de S., B., Mr. D. F. Leao, Mr. J. F. Petit, and A. B., each Rs. 2; B. D. F. and another, each Re. 1. Further donations will be most thankfully received and acknowledged.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of this Society took place on Tuesday, the 14th instant, the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, presiding.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Lieutenant A. R. Burton (Bolarum); Mr. A. Ryves (Allahabad); Mr. A. L. Butler (Ceylon); Mr. A. Earle (Bombay); Mr. Joseph Greig (Bigura); Surgeon-Captain W. H. W. Elliot (Dehra Ismail Khan); Mr. H. M. Thompson (Bombay); Mr. F. H. Sutton (Bombay); Mr. H. Slade (Burmah); Mr. A. J. B. Hare (Jalpaiguri); Mr. S. P. Leggett (Kurrachee); Lieutenant R. S. Gillespie, R. E. (Bombay); H. H. the Maharajah of Kotah (Kotah); Doctor Bassett Smith (Bombay); Colonel T. Freeman (Bombay); Lieutenant W. G. Nisbett (Burmah); Mr. R. H. B. Taylor (Mangalore); Mr. Lionel Truninger (Malakhand); Surgeon-Captain F. E. Swinton (Poona); Mr. F. J. Rome (Bombay); Mr. A. H. Birkenshaw, C.E. (Gaya); Mr. E. P. Stebbing (Teesta); Lieutenant K. L. W. Mackenzie (Poona); Captain R. H. Rattray (Dera Ismail Khan); Mr. W. Jamrach (London); Mr. H. C. Sterndale (Jalpaiguri); Surgeon-Captain J. H. Sellick (Burmah); Captain E. C. Townsend, I. S. C. (Burmah); Mr. J. C. Rees, C. E. (Pegu); Mr. J. C. P. Maynard, C. E. (Bombay); Mr. S. E. Bates (Burmah); Mr. T. H. Tilly (Burmah); Sugreon-Captain A. G. Hojel (Bombay); Mr. E. McArthur Moir (Chakrata); Mr. J. A. McKee (Nagpore); Mr. James Dodgson (Bandra); Mr. A. G. Edie (Poona); Mr. E. R. Jardine (Bombay); Mr. W. H. Tarleton (Burmah); Mr. H. FitzGerald Beale (Poona); Mr. Charles Chambers (Delagoa Bay); Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge (Bombay); Mr. G. L. Benwell (Hyderabad); Mr. H. A. Crump (Hoshangabad); Mr. W. T. Jardine (Oorun); Mr. J. A. Jeffrey (Bombay); Mr. T. Hollis (Bombay); Mr. James Adam, C. E. (Bombay); Mr. F. Linnell (Seoni); Mr. V. S. Fellowes Wilson (Calicut); Mr. R. Lambert (Sind); Captain M. Tighe (Sind); Mr. B. T. Coggan (Cachar); Mr. F. W. D. Trotter (Silchar); Mr. George Oakes (Cotacamund); Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Dhakmarvala (Bombay); Mr. Ambrose Rodocanachi (Bombay); Mr. F. Bagley, C. E. (Mandalay); Mr. J. W. Fellowes (Thana); Lieutenant H. B. Span (Trimulgherry); Surgeon-Captain J. B. Jameson, Captain E. Guinness, R. A. (Bangalore); Mr. J. Sutherland, C. E. (Burmah); Captain A. Bourchier (Ellichpur); and Captain John Thornhill (Berhampore).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
Sea Shells and Pearls	.....	Lieut F W Wodehouse
Photographs of Horns	.....	Major R Pentland
Japanese Crabs	Doripge callida	Capt John Campbell
1 Bisons Head	Bos gaurus	Mr N Devlin
1 Dhaman	Zamenis mucosus	Surg-Col T Weir
A number of Beetles	.....	Mr E Ansell
1 Cobra (alive)	Naga tripudians	Surg-Capt B Lenmann
1 Indian Ratel	Mellivora indica	Mr J W Fellowes
A number of insects	.....	Mr W Mahon Daly
2 Lesser Floricans	Sypheotides aurita	Mr C H Kirkpatrick
2 Panther Cubs (alive)	Felis pardus	Mr G Keatinge
A collection of Butterflies and Moths	.....	Mr A St J Cooke
1 Albino Snake	Tropidonotus stolatus	Surg-Lt-Col Mapleton
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Mr E H Elsworthy
2 Snakes (alive)	Silybura macrolepis	Surg-Col T Weir
1 Daboia	Viper russellii	Col Rowe
1 Foetus	Sus domesticus	Doctor de Monte
1 Skull of a Malay Tapir	Tapirus indicus	Vet-Capt G H Evans
1 Cobra (alive)	Naga tripudians	Surg-Col T Weir
A collection of Sea Shells	.....	Mr L Penny
3 Water Tortoises (alive)	Kachuga smithii	Mr C Maries
1 Snake	Tropidonotus stolatus	do.
Eggs of Ceylon Spur Fowl	Galloperdix gingalensis	Mr A L Butler
Eggs of Ceylon Hornbill	Lophoceros gingalensis	do.
A collection of Botanical specimens	Cyperaceæ	Mr G M Woodrow
1 Sparrow Hawk	Accipter nisus	Mr Alfred Walker
Fossil bones of Crocodile, Mastodon, and Rhinoceros	From Gulf of Cambay	Mr J N Unwalla
1 Snake	Zamenis gracilis	Capt Baugh
1 Peregrine Falcon (alive)	Falco peregrinus	Mr A J Jardine
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas trigonata	Mrs Sanders-Slater
1 Crow Pheasant (alive)	Centrococcyx rufipennis	Mr R N Branson
1 Snake	Gonglyophis conspus	Mr W Thacker
1 Bittern	Gotaurus sinensis	Mr N S Symons
1 Snake	Zamenis faciolatus	Mr J Brand
1 Daboia (alive)	Viper russellii	Mr A Corrodi
1 Snake (alive)	Lycodon aulicus	Mr A Corrodi
A number of Shells	.....	Lieut A J Peile, B A
1 Hornet's Nest	Vespa cincta	Mr W P Thomas
1 Black-necked Stork (alive)	Mycteria australis	Mr H Boardman
1 White-breasted Kingfisher (alive)	Halcyon smyrnensis	Mr J Brand
1 Black-capped Kingfisher (alive)	Halcyon pileata	do.
1 Crocodile's skull	Crocodilus palustris	Mr R H Lee
1 Boar's skull	Sus indicus	do.
1 Panther's skull	Felis pardus	do.
2 Snakes	Tropidonotus plumbicolor	do.
1 Shoveller	Spatula clypeata	Mr N S Symons
1 Gadwall	Canaulasmus strepcrus	do.
1 Crested Grebe	Podiceps cristatus	do.
1 Black-tailed Godwit	Limosa Ægocephala	do.
1 Black-throated Weaver Bird	Ploceus bengalensis	do.
1 Painted Bat	Kerivoula picta	Sergt-Maj Griffiths, R A
5 Slender Loris	Loris gracilis	Mrs A Breul
A number of Beetles	.....	Mr H S Ferguson
1 Snak (alive)	Dryoph's mycterizans	Mr H Otto
2 Tree Mice	Vandeluria Oliveacea	Mr Babajee Gopal
23 Snakes from Coonoor	.....	Mr Charles Gray
1 Flamingo	Phœnicopterus antiquorum	Mr Douglas Bennett
1 Wood Snipe	Gallinago nemoricola	Mr Thomas H Moore
1 Snake	Zamenis diadema	Sur-Capt W Ricketts
1 Sucker Fish	Echeneis albescens	Mr A Corrodi
1 Black-necked Stork	Mycteria australis	Mr N S Symons
1 Snake Bird	Plotus melanogaster	do.
Leaf Insects from the Seychelles (alive)	Phyllium Scytha	Capt Whitehead
1 Sparrow Hawk (alive)	Accipiter nisus	Mr J Brand
1 Pale Harier	Circus macrurus	do.
1 Black-throated Wood Partridge	Arboricola atrogularis	Lt H A D Fraser, RE

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Description of Indian Squillidæ (Wood-Mason), from Indian Museum; the Spiders of Burmah (Thorell), from Mr. E. W. Oates; the Movements of the Kosi River, from Mr. F. A. Shillingford; Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, Parts I., II., and III., from Mr. W. F. Sinclair; the Flora of Ceylon, Vol. VIII., from Dr. Trimen; the Birds of India, Vol. III., from Mr. W. L. Blanford; Back Numbers of our Journal, from Mr. L. Penny; the Flowering Plants and Ferns of N. S. Wales, from J. H. Maiden; and Report on the Experiment Farm at Poona, from Government.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers, which were then read and discussed, will appear in the next number of the Society's Journal:—1. The Flora of Matheran and Mahableshwar, by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood. 2. Ornithological Notes from Cocoawatte, Ceylon, by A. L. Butler. 3. Sea Shells collected at Aden, by Captain F. R. Shopland, R. I. M. 4. The Butterflies of the North Canara District, by J. Davidson, I.C.S., T. R. Bell, and E. H. Aitken. 5. Description of a New Indian Snake, by G. A. Boulenger. 6. Indian Chrysididæ, by Vicomte Robert due Buysson. 7. Miscellaneous Notes: (a) Bison in Kamptee, by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. Banks. (b) The Giant Orchis, by R. M. Dixon. (c) A Leporine Monstrosity, by A. L. Butler. (d) Red Ants used as Smelling Salts, by A. L. Butler.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Birdwood for his valuable paper and interesting remarks.

A telegram dated Fort Lungleh, 13th January, says:—All chance of fighting having completely passed, Jacopa and Jaduna being prisoners, and there being little likelihood of much further trouble, the Burma column left Khuatin, Jaduna's village, on the 4th to return to Burma. The Aijal and Lungleh contingents have to remain some little time longer in order to get in the remainder of the guns and to finally arrange several matters. Unfortunately the guns are not being brought in as quickly as we could wish, but it is difficult for the head men of the villages to collect them, as the villagers have scattered in all directions, and some to considerable distances.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 7th January, 1896 :—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 30th December, 1895, reporting that the construction of the No. 14 shed on the Victoria Dock Harbour Wall together with the increased traffic, both in cargo and passengers, carried by the British India coast steamers now regularly berthed at the Harbour Wall opposite this shed have so materially altered the working of the Hall Line steamers at their adjoining preferential berth No. 13 that the working of their heavy cargo is attended with risk to the public and inconvenience to the launch cargo contractors owing to the crush of people and vehicles constantly concentrated at this part of the dock; that he explained his difficulty to the local agents of the line, and they have agreed to his proposal to change their preferential berth from No. 13 to No. 12, and requesting sanction to the proposed change of berth.

Resolution.—Approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd January, 1896, forwarding an application from Mr. Rajoo Babajee requesting permission to occupy, on the terms mentioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 341, dated 5th November, 1895, an additional strip of land measuring 7ft. by 75ft. adjoining the plot leased to him under the Trustees' Resolution quoted above, and recommending that the request be granted.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd January, 1896, forwarding an application from Mr. Hyderbhoy Abdool Tyeb for the lease of 222-2-9 square yards of land on the Mody Bay Estate fronting Mangalore Street for the period of 50 years at Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first ten years, Rs. 1½ for the next ten years, and Rs. 2 for the remaining 30 years, and recommending that the lease applied for be granted. Submitted memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th January, 1896.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 7th January 1896, reporting that the corner of the plot is too close to the top of the kutcha walling of the basin to be safe for the erection of an upper-storied building, and it is therefore not desirable to lease it for the purpose applied for; suggesting the desirability of filling in the basin adjoining, which is very offensive, and forwarding plan showing the extent of the proposed reclamation and the plots opened up at an estimated cost of Rs. 39,550 excluding engineering.

Resolution.—The Trustees are willing to lease the plot for the term of 50 years at the rates applied for, but in view of the opinion expressed by the Engineer, cannot approve of the erection of an upper-storied building so close to the temporary wall. The applicant should be informed accordingly. The proposal to reclaim the basin should be referred for the report of the Land Committee.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 4th January, 1896, reporting that on the night of the 2nd instant a large coir fender was shut in between the sill and the south leaf of the 66 feet gates, Prince's Dock (North entrance), and that, on trying to open the gate the next morning, the latter suddenly dropped about 2 inches and could not be moved; that an examination by divers showed that the gate had been unshipped off the heel step; that the Dry Dock caisson was brought over and used to close the entrance at high water; that the gate was secured to prevent its falling over and steps were at once taken to replace it on the pivot; that he obtained from Captain Wilson, R. I. M., the large floating sheers from the Government Dockyard to lift the gate by means of wire ropes passed underneath and connected with the slings belonging to the gates, on the understanding that the terms would be left for settlement by the Chairman and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine; and that he does not anticipate that it will take long to replace the gate, but in the meanwhile the Dry Dock cannot be used owing to the caisson being required to close the Prince's Dock entrance. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th January, 1896, reporting that the south leaf of the Prince's Dock 66 feet gates was successfully replaced on the pintle on the afternoon of Saturday, the 4th instant, and that the caisson has been returned to the Dry Dock and the s. s. Scottish Hero dry docked on the morning of 6th idem.

Resolution.—It is satisfactory that the measures so promptly taken were successful in averting any serious consequences from this accident. Enquiry should be made as to who is responsible for the fender having been left in the position it was, which was the immediate cause of the accident.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 5, dated 2nd January, 1893, sanctioning the Trustees proposal to make the changes in the pattern specified in the statue, etc., of Lord Reay which were landed in the Victoria Dock on 30th March and cleared on 27th November, 1895.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Jan. 1896	Total For week from 1st to 3rd Jan. 1896	Total For week from 1st to 3rd Jan. 1895	Total For week from 1st to 3rd Jan. 1894
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	16	747	24	738
" " out of " ...	13	715	17	742
" transported	8	449	14	507
" attended to	1	53	1	51
" warped	1	75	2	68

INDIANS IN CONGRESS.

DEMAND FOR THE REFORM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

FOR the second time the Anglo-Indian Association in London convened a representative conference of their countrymen resident in Great Britain, at Montague Mansions, on Dec. 23. There was a large attendance, and a number of English ladies were among those present. Mr. Naoroji, who presided, briefly introduced the business of the day by remarking upon the great interest which they, as British subjects, felt in the question to be discussed, and Mr. C. H. Vora, honorary secretary, read letters of regret for absence from Mr. McLaren, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. A. F. Murison, and Mr. W. S. Caine.—Mr. M. A. Ghani moved, "That this conference considers the reform and expansion of the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members and the creation of similar Councils in the Punjab and Central Provinces as absolutely essential; and holds that all Budgets should be referred to these Councils for adoption."

He said that the natives of India in asking for these reforms in their Government were actuated only by the sincerest motives. At present they had not the slightest hand in the administration of their affairs, whilst everyone would admit that they should have if not a predominant, at any rate an equal voice in such administration. If the Legislative Councils of India were put upon an effective basis many advantages would accrue to this country, chiefly in bringing the two nations more in touch to their mutual benefit. He maintained that the Indians were now quite capable of managing their own affairs. The wants the satisfaction of which they were now demanding were the creation of England, and it was only cruelty for the English people to refuse them that satisfaction. If the Government were in touch with the feelings and desires of the people of India its position would be strengthened. He asked the meeting why the authorities should not make use of the administrative ability which existed in India, instead of importing it all at a great expense. Mr. Balfour had stated that India was conquered by the sword and would be held by the sword. But it was held by the sword of India, for where would the British power have been during the Mutiny had it not been for the splendid loyalty of some of the Indian peoples? They owed England a great debt of gratitude for the spread of Western ideas. They did not want a Parliament for India. All they wanted was a fair share in the selection of members for the Legislative Councils, which should have consultative and not dictative or executive functions. The latter part of the resolution referred to the Indian Budget. It was well known that India's finances were every year getting into a more and more desperate condition, owing to reckless military expenditure on small expeditions, which were only got up to exhibit the powers of the British Army. This state of affairs could not go on indefinitely, and they had met to demand for themselves the right to have a share in the government of their own native land.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla in seconding the resolution, said the elective principle was no new thing in India; the people were quite educated in it, and it was only now refused them by the selfish interest of a few Anglo-Indian officials. There was a grave danger lurking in India, which if not averted in time might cause great trouble. Such a danger could easily be counteracted by granting to the people what could only be called a just aspiration to help to govern their own country. He appealed to the people of Great Britain to come to the assistance of their Indian fellow-subjects, and help them to obtain some of the blessings of self-government which had done so much for Englishmen.—A discussion lasting over two hours took place on the resolution, which was ultimately passed.

We regret to learn from England that Sir Charles Aitchison's state of health is such as to give the gravest concern to his friends. For some time past he has been ailing; but from private letters received by last mail it would appear that he was reduced to such a state of weakness, that complete recovery would seem to be impossible.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INVASION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

DR. JAMESON MARCHES ON JOHANNESBURG.

THREATENED REVOLUTION.

AT the end of Christmas week a manifesto was issued by the "National Union" of the Transvaal addressed to the people of the Republic. It sets forth an important scheme of political reforms with a view to the "establishment of a Republic as a true Republic under a constitution approved of by the whole people," and wound up with the statement that "we shall expect an answer in plain terms, according to your deliberate judgment, at a meeting to be held on January 6th." At once a feeling of anxiety and alarm spread throughout the Republic because of the revolutinary attitude of the Uitlanders or Foreigners, and rumours began to fly of warlike preparations at the mines for the purpose of carrying out the demands expressed in the manifesto. These reports aroused profound interest in the country; but on New Year's Day a message came from South Africa which caused almost as much excitement as the threatened war with the United States. It was to the effect that Dr. Jameson, of the British South Africa Company, had crossed the frontier of the Transvaal at the head of an armed force, and was on his way to Johannesburg.

The explanation of Dr. Jameson's invasion of the Transvaal is to be found in a letter which was sent to Dr. Jameson at Mafeking, by leading inhabitants of Johannesburg, on Sunday last. In this letter it was pointed out that the situation in the Transvaal had become so critical that there would be a conflict between the Government and the Uitlander population at no distant period. The letter gave a summary of the present political situation, pointing out that while the Uitlander population paid virtually the whole of the taxes, they were denied representation by the Government—a foreign corporation of Hollanders—who were steadily encroaching on their liberties and controlling their destinies. The internal policy of the Government had roused intense antagonism not only practically the whole body of the Uitlanders, but a large number of the Boers. Public feeling was in a state of smouldering discontent. The Government had called into existence all the elements necessary for an armed conflict, and what had to be considered was the condition of things in Johannesburg in the event of conflict. Thousands of unarmed men, women and children would be at the mercy of the well-armed Boers, while property of enormous value would be in the greatest peril. In these circumstances they called upon Dr. Jameson to come to their aid, and they guaranteed any expenses that might be reasonably incurred by him.

In consequence of this appeal, Dr. Jameson crossed the Transvaal frontier near Mafeking with 700 men on Sunday, and made for Johannesburg.

THE ACT REPUDIATED BY BRITAIN.

As soon as the portentous news from South Africa became known to the Government, Mr. Chamberlain hurriedly returned from Birmingham to the Colonial Office, and lost no time in taking vigorous action, with a view, if possible, to preserve the peace. The right hon. gentleman was again in consultation at the Colonial Office all day on Wednesday. He authorised the press to make public the following statement, which may be taken as representing not only his own views, but also those of his colleagues in the Government.

"Mr Chamberlain having learned on Monday evening that Dr. Jameson, C. B., was rumoured to have entered the territory of the South African Republic at the head of an armed force, at once proceeded to London, and has been since then continuously engaged, in conjunction with Sir Hercules Robinson, in trying to avert the national consequences of this extraordinary action. He is in friendly communication with the President of the South African Republic, and also with the Consul-General of that State.

"Sir Hercules Robinson has by proclamation publicly repudiated Dr. Jameson's act, and he has been further instructed to publish through the Pretoria and Johannesburg press an injunction in Her Majesty's name to all her subjects residing in the South African Republic not to aid or countenance Dr. Jameson, and to obey the law and the constituted authorities, and to remain quiet.

"Messengers were dispatched after Dr. Jameson with orders addressed to him and to every officer under him to retire at once. Her Majesty's Agent in the South African Republic (Sir J. A. de Wet) is going forward from Johannesburg to meet Dr. Jameson and his force, and to order them in the Queen's name to retire forthwith.

"It is hoped by these means to avert a collision. But the difficulties of the situation are greatly aggravated by the fact of Dr. Jameson having cut the telegraph wires as he advanced.

"Mr. Chamberlain caused a communication in suitable terms to be forwarded to the British South Africa Company, calling on them to repudiate Dr. Jameson's proceedings, of which, they have informed Mr. Chamberlain, they were entirely ignorant.

"Mr. Rhodes has stated that Dr. Jameson acted without his authority, and that as soon as he heard on Sunday that Dr. James n contemplated entering the South African Republic, he at once endeavoured to stop him, but found the wires cut.

"It is stated by Sir J. A. de Wet that the majority of the English in the South African Republic repudiate Dr. Jameson's action. Dr. Jameson is said to have addressed the following letter to the Commandant of Maarico, who cautioned him to retire beyond the border :—

"'Sir,—I am in receipt of your protest of the above date, and have to inform you that I intend proceeding with my original plans, which have no hostile intention against the people of the Transvaal. But we are here in reply to an invitation from the principal residents of the Rand to assist them in their demands for justice and the ordinary right of every citizen of a civilised State.'

"It appears from this letter that Dr. Jameson was not induced to take this extraordinary step of invading a friendly country in time of peace by fear for women or children, or of a native rising, but in order to support a political movement which, according to the account of those who communicated with him, was in the nature of a constitutional agitation for redress of grievances. If grounds for such fear had existed, his duty would have been to report to the High Commissioner, and leave the action to be taken to be decided by that officer."

THE TRANSVAAL BOER.

A correspondent of the "Times" writes :—The Dutch Afrikander has been charged with treachery and cruelty. These qualities, unhappily, are not peculiar to any people of the world. You will find a certain percentage of evil men among the Boers, as among the British. There were deeds done during the Transvaal war—such as the shooting of Captain Elliot while under safe conduct—which are quite indefensible, and are deeply regretted by the main body of the Transvaal Dutch themselves.

As regards cruelty, the Dutch of South Africa cannot, and do not, profess to set up as humane arians. They are rough with their native servants and they display them. Some of the deeds enacted by Boer commandoes in native wars have been horribly cruel. But we have to consider these people from a South African and not from a European point of view. They have been accustomed to a primitive, wild, open air life, striving for existence with wild animals and wilder men, and they have not yet attained to the standard, say, of the society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is an undoubted fact that life in a wild country very quickly blunts many of the finer feelings of civilisation. Nature herself is cruel, as you may see by the constant war and murder going on in air and water and upon land. It is not by any means uncommon to see a couple of Boer women of the frontier or trekking sort kill and cut up a sheep or goat. With them it is often a matter of necessity, their husbands and servants are away, and the thing has to be done.

The slaughter of a number of natives by a Transvaal commando in 1854, by sealing them in the caves to which they had retreated, and starving them to death is always adduced against the Boers. It was a cruel deed; but there was some provocation, and the natives declined to surrender or come out of their fastnesses. To this day you may see in Makapan's Poort—so the place is called—the skulls and bones of Makapan and his miserable tribesmen. But before the attack, it is to be remembered, these rough Boers had received grievous provocation, and were mad with wrath. Makapan and his people had just previously put to death, with dreadful tortures and mutilations, some captured farmers, one of whom, Hermanus Potgieter, had been pinned down to the earth and flayed alive. In our own time, during the Indian Mutiny, there were some terrible revenges taken by our own soldiers, exasperated as they were by the massacres of Cawnpore and elsewhere. These things are indefensible from a strictly humanitarian point of view, but they will probably happen so long as human nature endures.

The Transvaal Boer of the present day is, like his brethren all over South Africa, usually a big, heavy man, strongly built but ungainly, full of rude health and vigour. The South African climate, indeed, seems fitted to produce an even finer race of white men than that of Europe itself. No one who has not lived upon the high and marvellously healthy plateaulands of Southern Africa, usually from 3000 feet to 4000 feet above sea level, can realise the extraordinarily health-giving character of the country and its climate. But the Boer, except when hunting, when he is active enough, is not accustomed to use his strength in the quick and vigorous manner of the Briton. His easy pastoral existence predisposes him to a somewhat slow-moving habit. He is quick with his rifle, indeed, but in an affair of fists an Englishman will knock a Boer into what in sporting circles is known as "a cocked hat."

THE NATIONAL UNION.

Some details regarding the position of the Uitlanders have been given to are presentative of Reuter's Agency by Mr. William Percy Fraser, a member of the Executive Council of the National Union, who arrived in London a few days ago. He said :—

"When I left Johannesburg on November 20, the Uitlanders were merely brooding over their grievances. The National Union had not met for several months. The Council of the Union is composed of some fifty or sixty inhabitants of Johannesburg, all in a good position, embracing every rank of society and men of every creed. There were several representatives of labour unions upon the Council. Members of the executive are individually men of property and reputation, known personally to most South Africans in London. The members of the Union come from every rank of society, and include the most reputable of the inhabitants. Its chairman is Mr. Charles Leonard, a prominent attorney of the Transvaal. So much for the National Union.

"Now for the various sections of the Uitlanders. The Germans, who appear in telegraphic dispatches to be represented by Messrs Albu and Berlein, have now taken any part in creating municipal legislation, or in assisting to frame the Republican constitution. The German colonists, not only in the Transvaal, but throughout South Africa, have not assisted in the growth of political freedom. They have been making money with the development of the country, and have taken no part in trying to obtain for Uitlanders the rights they claim. In this crisis my belief is that they will not assist the British colonists, but will stand aloof and profit by the results. Had the German element, which, I believe, comes next in numbers and influence to the British, stood side by side with the British colonial element, and forced decent and even tolerably honest government upon the authorities at Pretoria, the present state of things would never have arisen. The most distinguished and influential of the mining men on the Rand are American citizens. They occupy professional positions, and have not been in the country long enough to feel that Africa is to be their home. They agitate for a better form of government and a freer code of mining laws. Their sentiments in the present crisis can best be judged by the utterances of Captain Mein, the chief of the American mining element on the Rand, known as well in America as in Africa, who on a recent public occasion compared the present situation in the Transvaal with the crisis which caused the great American Revolution. From this it is evident that the Americans are with us in our demand for better government. Capitalists became alarmed when President Kruger began to tamper with the patent laws, the duty law, and the independence of the High Court. Up till that time capitalists had not made their influence felt.'

BOER INTRIGUE WITH GERMANY.

Writing before the receipt of the news of Dr. Jameson's advance, the militant correspondent of the "Globe," in an article published yesterday, said :—The main danger is to be found in the fact that the hatred of the Boer for anything and everything English has led him to intrigue abroad. I can vouch for it as an absolute fact that what has been hinted in some of the leading newspaper is quite lamely true. Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Secretary of State, who has lately arrived in Berlin, has in his pocket plenipotentiary powers to bring about by any possible means a German protectorate over the Transvaal.

THE STRENGTH OF THE RIVAL FORCES.

The "Times," in a special article, says :—It is believed that, in the event of armed disturbance, the Uitlanders would form themselves immediately under fairly efficient leadership into five and twenty corps, averaging each from 200 to 300 strong, armed with rifles and well supplied with ammunition. They are believed also to have in their possession a small number of Maxim guns, and it is, of course, not likely that they would have invited the entrance into the country of Dr. Jameson's fighting force if they were without being themselves prepared in case of need to fight. Dr. Jameson's co-operation will presumably have been sought and granted with a view to making the position so strong as to render an actual trial of force unnecessary.

If, notwithstanding the energetic efforts of her Majesty's Government to promote a peaceful solution of the crisis, it should unfortunately prove that fighting is inevitable, the forces that will find themselves in opposition will be, on the one hand, a Boer force numbering about 800 or 1,000 men immediately available and fully armed with a fair proportion of Maxim guns, and a reserve of burghers liable for active service, who may number about 5,000 more. The burghers are armed each with his own rifle, and they will be bound to provide their own food and transport. It is believed by some people well acquainted with the Transvaal that in the forces who will be called out in the first emergency there exists great disaffection in consequence of grievances cherished against the administrative departments of the Government, and that they cannot be relied upon to fight against the Johannesburg population, amongst whom they have many friends. The Chief General Jourbert, however, is not, however, of this opinion, and counts confidently on the special military qualities which they are known to possess. He has had experience of them lately in the campaign against the natives in the north, and may be assumed to speak with intimate knowledge.

Against the forces which are at the command of the Boer Government there will be, on the other side the body of British South Africa Company's police commanded by Dr. Jameson, and numbering, we are told, 700 strong, fully trained as well as fully armed, supported by the relatively untrained body of the Uitlanders, whose numbers under arms might perhaps reach to about 8,000 or 10,000. Outside the Transvaal there is another body of men fully trained and fully armed who number about 1,000 strong. These are the Volunteers regiment of the De Beers Company at Kimberley, whose training equipment, and military organisation have for many years been maintained in a high degree of efficiency, and who might presumably, in the unfortunate event of an absolute emergency, be used as a reserve.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

EXTRAORDINARY MESSAGE.

A TELEGRAM dated Berlin, January 3, says :—The Emperor William has addressed the following telegram to President Kruger :—

"I express my sincere congratulations that, supported by your people, and without appealing for the help of friendly Powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and have thus been enabled to restore peace, and safeguard the independence of the country against attacks from outside.—William."

The following telegram has been received from Pretoria :—

"The Boers have completely defeated the Chartered Company troops under Jameson in a battle near Krugersdorp, and have compelled them to surrender. The High Commissioner will arrive here from Cape Town to-morrow.

The Emperor left Potsdam for Berlin by the ordinary 9-18 a.m. train, and immediately proceeded from the railway station to Prince Hohenlohe's residence, where he had a long conference with the Imperial Chancellor. It is supposed that the interview had reference to the Transvaal crisis.

Johannesburg, December 30.

The "Star" publishes the following statement :—"It has transpired that Mr. Van Zwieten, acting as the agent of the Transvaal Government, has left for Europe with introductions to the German military authorities, requesting that he should be afforded facilities for engaging German officers for service under the Transvaal Government. Mr. Van Zwieten is also the bearer of orders for Maxim and Nordenfelt guns. Orders have already been placed with the firm of Krupp."

Paris, January 3.

At a meeting held yesterday of the Committee for the Defence of French Interests in the Transvaal, a resolution was adopted urging the French Government to act in conjunction with the other Governments interested in taking steps for ensuring an effective resistance against the invasion of the Republic by armed bands, and expressing the wish that Great Britain would disavow the conduct of the Chartered Company.

All the Paris newspapers protest against the proceedings of Dr. Jameson and his column. The "Gaulois" says that no international conflict is to be apprehended, since no one holds oneself responsible except for acts committed by his own agents, and Dr. Jameson has been the agent of nobody. It might even be said that he has rebelled against the authority of his Government."

The "Rappel" says :—"Germany, France, and Russia are in accord. What is England going to do? Will she dare, having the United States already on her hands, to defy the great military Powers of Europe? With all her provocations, her insatiable rapacity, her unbearable claims, which constitute her political system, she will end by arousing against her a formidable coalition before which she will be compelled to humiliate herself, to say nothing more."

The "Lanterne" says :—"Great Britain's contention that foreign Powers have no right to intervene is nothing more nor less than an application of the Monroe doctrine, pure and simple, to her own advantage. For our part, we cannot tolerate the least infringement of the Boer's autonomy. It is French power that Great Britain is aiming at in this direction. What Mr. Cecil Rhodes wants is to lay hands on Delagoa Bay, which is the strategic key to that part of the Indian Ocean, and that would mean to nullify the conquest of Madagascar."

The "Estafette" comments on the position as follows :—"It appears that the British Government hesitates to support Dr. Jameson. It is well advised to show some reserve, for Germany is not in a mood to tolerate Dr. Jameson's coup, and France, in view of her position in Madagascar, cannot allow Delagoa Bay to become a British possession. It is readily understood that Portugal is of the same opinion."

The "Figaro" find it impossible to believe that Dr. Jameson should have relied wholly upon his own sole responsibility, and proceeds to attack in very gross terms both Mr. Rhodes and the British Government.

The "Echo de Paris" says :—"It is clear that there is no longer any security for any one in the world if the Jameson system can be applied with impunity."

Adelaide] a telegram, (Berlin, January 3 says,—Dr. Leyds, Secretary of State to the South African Republic, has communicated to the Emperor a direct appeal from President Kruger, asking for support and help in bringing the strange situation in the Transvaal to an end. Prince Hohenlohe had a long conference with the Kaiser on the subject yesterday, and it is rumoured that a project exists for united Franco-German action in the Transvaal.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

A representative of the Press Association called Mr. Chamberlain's attention to an interview in the "Daily Chronicle" purporting to be "with the most prominent British authority on South African affairs, in the course of which it is suggested that Mr. Chamberlain has had knowledge of Dr. Jameson's intentions, and also of the underhand action on the part of the Chartered Company. It was further stated that Mr. Chamberlain knew of matters which "for the honour of Englishmen had better not be published." The right hon. gentleman's attention was also directed to the general innuendo of the interview, and he was invited to say something regarding the statements in view of the probability that foreign journals might accept the allegations as confirmation of their own views, if they were allowed to pass unchallenged.

Mr. Chamberlain perused the article, and dismissed it with the indignant remark :—"The allegations are simply beneath my contempt."

The following telegram has been received from Acting President of Orange Free State :—

"I have the honour to inform your Excellency that 1,600 burghers have been commandeered to take up a position about 16 miles on this side of the Vaal river.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND DR. JAMESON.

The following message was received from British Agent in South African Republic :—

"'Jameson's force surrendered.'"

A telegram from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir H. Robinson, January 2nd, is as follows :—

"I regret that Dr. Jameson's disobedience has led to this deplorable loss of life. Do your best to secure generous treatment of the prisoners and care of the wounded. Telegraph names of killed and wounded, and let me know from time to time how the wounded are getting on. This lamentable occurrence renders your presence in the South African Republic more desirable than ever. I presume you are on your way.—CHAMBERLAIN."

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS AND APPOINTMENTS.

THE following is a complete list of the New Year honours announced on Tuesday night (Dec. 31) :—

To be Post-Laureate.—Alfred Austin, Esq.

New Peers.—Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart, P. R. A.; and Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq.

Privy Councillors.—Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G.C. S.I.; G.B. Stuart-Wortley, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Baronets.—Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I.; Sir John Arnott; Sir William Thomas Lewis; William Coddington, Esq. M.P.; Thomas Boord, Esq.; Colonel Charles Seely.

Knights.—Colonel Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P.; Charles Hammond, Esq., M.P.; Robert Martin Craven Esq., F.R.C.S.; John Sinhouse Goldie Taubman, Esq., Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man; Professor Joseph Prestwich; Willoughby Wade, Esq., M.D.; Fredrick Charles Farran, Esq., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay; Littleton Holyoake Bayley, Esq., late Puisne Judge of the High Courts, Bombay; Samuel Lewis, Esq., C.M.G.; Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone and First Mayor of the city of Freetown; William James Smith, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Cyprus; John Smalman Smith, Esq., late Chief Justice of the Colony of Lagos; Henry Pering Pelleen Crease, Esq., on retirement as Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada.

K.C.B.—Henry Hamilton Johnston, Esq., C.B., Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General, British Central Africa.

C.B.—Robert Anderson, Esq., LL.D., Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

C.M.G.—Henry Charles Fischer, Esq., Controller of the Central Telegraph Department of the General Post Office.

G.C.S.I. (Extra).—The Right Honourable Beilby, Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E., Governor of the Presidency of Madras.

K.C.S.I.—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Brackenbury, R.A., K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Mansinghji Sarsinghji, Thakore Saheb of Palitana.

C.S.I.—Major-General Montague Gilbert Gerard, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Lieut.-nant-General David William Keith Barr, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Denzil Charles Jele Ibbetson, Esq., Indian Civil Service; James John Digges La Touche, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Arthur Upton Fanshawe, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

C.I.E.—Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Member of the Council of India.

K.C.I.E.—Nawab Secundar Jung Ikbal-ud Dowlah, Iktadar-ul-Mulk, Vikar-ul-Umara, Bahadur, Prime Minister to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; Major-General Thomas Donnehy, Bengal Army (Retired), C.I.E. (Extra).

C.I.E.—James Trouse, Esq., Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras; Patrick Playfair, Esq., Additional Member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council; Rana Dhalip Singh, Chief of Baghat; Frederick John Johnstone, Esq., Secretary and Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Government of Bengal; Colonel Richmond Irvine Crawford, Indian Staff Corps; Charles Falkiner MacCartie, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Richard Morris Dane, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Haslett Browne, M.D., Indian Medical Service; Ras Behary Ghose, M.A.; Waman Abaji Modak, B.A.; Frank Henry Cook, Esq.

K.C.M.G.—The Honourable Philip Oakley Fysh, Treasurer and formerly Premier of the Colony of Tasmania; William Crofton Twynam, Esq., C.M.G., on retirement, after fifty years' service, from the office of Government Agent for the Northern Province of the Island of Ceylon.

C.M.G.—Captain the Honourable Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, R.N., C.B., for special services rendered while engaged in the protection of the Newfoundland Fisheries; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Col William Hillier Holborrow, commanding the 3rd Regiment of Infantry of the Colony of New South Wales; Captain Raleigh Grey, on relinquishing the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the British Bechuanaland Border Police; Captain John Irvine Lang, R.E., for services in connection with the Railway Survey and the delimitation of the Western Boundary of the Gold Coast Colony; Willian Valentine Robinson, Esq., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Victoria; Henry Alfred Nicholls, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer of Public Institutions of the Island of Dominica.

A special edition of the "Dublin Gazette," issued on Wednesday evening, announced that the Queen had been pleased to approve that the following gentlemen be sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland :—Thomas Sinclair, Esq., J.P., Belfast; A. H. Smith Barry, Esq., M.P., and Sir Richard Martin, Bart., Dublin. Her Majesty, it was added, had also appointed that the honour of knighthood be conferred by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland upon Patrick Coll, Esq., Chief Crown Solicitor, Dublin Castle; Thomas W. Moffatt, Esq., President of Queen's College, Galway; and James M'Cullagh, Esq., M.D., of Londonderry.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr P U Allen, BCS	Major W F Montressor
Mr L Gordon, B	Capt G W Rawlins
Mr W A Le Rossignol, Bo CS	Capt A F Bruce
Mr L N Palit, Bo CS	Brig-Surg-Lt-Col S M Salaman
Mr E H Radice, Bo CS	Surg-Capt N P Sinha
Col J G T Carruthers	Lieut D H Gibson
Lt-Col G S Eyre	Lieut H M Allen

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr D L M Mackay, BCS, till March 20, 1896	Lt-Col F T N Spratt, 1 year
Mr W Mitchell, B, till Oct 31, 1896	Major G Davidson, 1 mo
Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Bo C S 2 mos	Lieut C L Gregory, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. D. L. M. Mackay B. C. S.	Capt. J. B. Chatterton.
Mr. F. H. Brereton, B. CS.	Hon.-Capt. J. J. Horton-Bennett.
Mr. G Pruce, B.	Lieut. F. A. Smith.
Mr. J. C. Neil, B.	Lieut. A. de L. Faunce.
Mr. H. Moberly, M. C. S.	Lieut. T.G. Blois-Johnson
Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, Bo.	Lieut. A. E. Panet.
Lt.-Col. J. P. C. Neville	Lieut. A. B. Sangster.
Capt. E. W. S. K. Maconchy.	Lieut. C. H. Stuart.
	Lieut. T. C. Browning.

THE 2nd Madras Infantry, which is now proceeding from Belgaum to Raipur and Sambalpur for garrison duty, had a wing stationed at the latter station from 1873 to 1879, when its head-quarters were at Berhampore. The head-quarters of the regiment will be quartered at Raipur and the left wing at Sambalpur. Both these stations were for years garrisoned by Madras troops when the old Nagpore Force was under the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. The 7th Madras Infantry, which leaves Belgaum by rail to-day, the 17th instant, for Kamptee, garrisoned that station from May, 1859, to January, 1863, and again from January, 1884, to 1886.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endeney is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores, &c.

THE VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTY.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE "Times" New York correspondent says President Cleveland has been showing himself sensitive, in some degree, to criticism, and has become aware that in his Message in regard to the Venezuelan question he went too fast and too far. His threat of war came dangerously near an act of usurpation, and was very like an invasion of the prerogative of Congress. This was not realised in the first outburst of excitement evoked by the Message, but will not be allowed to pass unchallenged. The recent crisis has, however, it is pointed out, revealed the existence of a state of public feeling among a large body of Americans which is not favourable to peace. The Majority of Americans are not hostile to Great Britain, but there is a considerable, very bitter, unceasingly active, and not too scrupulous minority who are hostile. The new Bond Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, on Dec. 27, a clause having been inserted declaring that it was not the purpose of the measure to retire greenbacks. On Dec. 28, the House passed the Bill by 196 votes against 135, and the Tariff Bill was voted without a division. There were forty-seven Republicans in the minority. An amended resolution on the subject of certain speeches made by Mr. Bayard, and entirely in the Ambassador's favour, was also adopted. A letter from Senator Sherman, one of the Republican leaders, who is expected to succeed Senator Morgan as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was made public in the United States on Dec. 30, in which he declared the President's definition of the Monroe doctrine to be "correct." The "Times" New York correspondent says the letter augurs ill for the cessation of the present controversy, though Senator Sherman himself expresses no hostility to Great Britain, and declares himself gratified by the sentiment prevailing in both countries against war. The Tariff and Bond Bills passed by the House of Representatives were received by the Senate on Dec. 30, and led Mr. Lodge to deliver a speech on the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland is said to have made himself independent of Congress in respect to finance, by arranging with a syndicate, headed by Mr. J. P. Morgan, for an issue of bonds to the amount of twenty million pounds sterling. Governor Morton's Message to the New York State Legislature, which met on Jan. 1, upholds the Monroe doctrine, but not the Cleveland doctrine, deprecates any disturbance of the peaceful relations between the United States and great Britain, and upholds arbitration as a simple, humane, and honourable method of determining national disputes. The Senate passed a resolution similar in object and terms. An amendment by Mr. Cantor, Democrat, approving the doctrine and particular sentence of the President's Message, was defeated by 368 to 13 votes. Before cabling his message to America, the Prince of Wales, it is stated, communicated with both the Queen and Lord Salisbury.

The St. James's Gazette," on Dec. 30, introduced an interesting article on the American Press with these words :—"The English people have a poor opinion of the newspapers of the United States, but who ever will spend a few hours over the files brought by the last mail will be favourably impressed with the dignity, reserve, and talent displayed by many American journalists when a national crisis demands sobriety of judgment and restraint of language." The St. "James's" singles out the New York "World" for especial praise in regard to the "fulness, thoroughness, and impartiality of its news.

For some days past the Press of the United States has been discussing the reported wish of Denmark to sell the islands of St. Thomas and St. John. The hope is candidly expressed that the Washington Government will acquire both these settlements, which in the event of war with Spain or England might have a serious value. The New York "Sun," in a recent article upon the same subject, cautioned Great England to beware of ending like Carthage. It advises England to arbitrate on the Venezuelan question. It is better to eat the crow at home, adds the "Sun," than eat dirt abroad.

THE ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraped, on Jan. 1 :—"It is semi-officially declared here that there is absolutely no foundation for the report published by the Berlin newspaper 'Tageblatt' that the American Government had recently sounded the Russian Cabinet as to its attitude in the conflict between the United States and Great Britain, and that the answer received was favourable to the former. Russia, it is added, will observe a completely neutral attitude in this conflict, in which her national interests are in no way concerned."

The fact that President Cleveland's anti-English Message has increased, rather than diminished, Russia's a

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.
Searle, Capt, Bo, 14th Bo L, on furlough, from Deesa.
DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 15.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
JANUARY 15.
Leader, Lt, Bo, Comdt Purandhar, on leave, to Deolali.
Stockwell, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Hughs, on duty, to Deolali.
Feilman, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
JANUARY 16.
Powell, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Meerut.
Hammond, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Quetta.
Searle, Capt, Bo, 11th B I, on duty, to Declali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 17th January, 1866.

1. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp, to-morrow, 18th inst., and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice.
Dress:—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.
By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert will be held at the Byculla branch of the B. V. A. Club, to-night, commencing at 8-45 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 17th January, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 18th instant at 4-45 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress,—Review order—Khaki.
Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 18th instant as follows:—
St. Mary's College.—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.
Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.
2. Members who have not returned their Rifles for the Quarterly Inspection are requested to do so at once. The Rifles will be re-issued within ten minutes after receipt.
3. The Range will be reserved for "C" Company on Saturday afternoon the 17th instant. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade
4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. J. D. Foote, "D" Company from 16th January to 31st March 1896.
5. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instant at 6 p.m.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No. 3348 Vol. P. R. Sonndy.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Messrs J H Davey and J S Smith having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" and "B" Troop respectively.
2. Trooper A Baumann of the Madras Mounted Rifles is attached to the squadron and posted to "A" Troop.
By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The fourth Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday the 14th February, at 9 p.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress.
Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Captain F W English, Byculla School, Byculla
Lieutenant H G Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort
Sergt Major J H Downing, Head Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephen, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum
Cr Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie
Cr Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba
Sergt S F Pearcey, Govt Dockyard, Fort
Sergt W G Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort
Vol H Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon
Fancy Dress
Members .....Rs 2 to include one lady
Non-Members .....Rs 3 "
Evening Dress "
Members.....Rs 3 to include one lady
Non-Members .....Rs 4 "
Each Extra lady .....Re 1
Light Refreshments will be provided.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 16.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji, first grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, has been granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 6th inst.

Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji and Khan Bhadur Edalji Dosabhai respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 4th inst

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt H D Merewether to act as second Asst Political Resident, Aden, vice Capt H M Abud, proceeding on leave; and Capt J Davis to act, in supersession of the orders relating to him contained in Govt Notification No 95 dated the 6th January 1896, as Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F H Warden to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Poona Dist during the absence on leave of Mr M Kennedy or pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S M Fraser, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, as a temporary measure, vice Mr C G W Macpherson, proceeding on furlough

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G C Whitworth, I C S acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr A H Unwin, I C S, retiring and pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, Mr Ainsworth Wilson, M R C V S, of the firm of Messrs Scott & Co, Bombay, to be a Vety Surgn for the purposes of the Act for the whole of the area to which the Act has been extended by Govt Notification No 4239, dated the 6th August 1888.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C S Marston, sixth grade Depy Collr in Sind, to act as second grade Asst Supt of Police as a temporary measure, and to be under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind: and Mr H R Hume, Asst Supt of Police in the Karachi Dist, to do duty as Asst Supt of Police in the Shikarpur Dist.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar, Huzur Depy Collr, Sholapur, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Sholapur Bijapur in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Sholapur Bijapur Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law

Mr E V Mackay, Dist Supt of Police, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension by five months of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification No 2463, dated the 16th April 1895, and No 7512, dated the 30th Oct 1895

Capt G E Hyde Cates and Mr E M Pratt, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 18th Ultimo

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (i) of Sec 3 of the Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 18 6, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Aram Daso Balvant, Special Head Karkun, taluka Dharwar in the District of Dharwar, to exercise within that taluka the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

Rao Saheb Lakshman Baji Pradhan, Mamlatdar, taluka Panvel in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Rao Saheb Lakshman Baji Pradhan to pass sentences of whipping.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under S c 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest each of the undermen tio e first class Subordinate Judges, within the local limits of the ordinary juri diction of the Subordinate Court specified against his name, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500:—Rao Bahadur Gopal Vinayak Bhanap Dharwar; Rao Bahadur Jayasatya Bodhrao Trimalrao Inamdar, Nasik; and Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, Belgaum.

Under Sec 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Assistant Collectors, viz:—Messrs W C Shepherd, I C S, J A G Wales, I C S, P J Mead, I C S, and E L Sale, I C S, to be Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Surgn Major J C H Peacocke, acting Supdt of Mahableshwar in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district. Surgn Major Peacocke will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Hill Station of Mahableshwar.

Azam Pundilik Pandurang Kadrekar, acting Head Karkun taluka Devgad in the district of Ratnagiri is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district

The Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr Darasha Ruttonjee Chichgar to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay vice Mr Ardaseer Framjee Moos, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Sadashiv Bapu Gadgil, B A, L L B, to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge and to do duty at Islampur during the absence of Rao Saheb Narayan Gopal Phatak or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Choithram Girdhardas to act as Depy Collr in Sind during the absence of Mr C S Marston on Police duty or pending further orders.

Mr Sorabji Padamji Pestonji acted as Collr and Dist Magte, Ahmednagar, and Dist Registrar, Ahmednagar, and was Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmednagar Dist from 4th to 23rd Sept 1895, both days inclusive.

In supersession of the orders contained in Government Notification No 34, dated 3rd Janv 1896, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ganesh Janardurang Thakar, B A, to be Depy Collr, sixth grade, and to act as Dist Depy Collr, Kolaba, relieving Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, proceeding on leave.

Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga is granted furlough for six months with effect from the date of relief by Mr Thakar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr A B Fforde to the Deccan Revenue Survey; and to direct that Mr P R Mehta, M R A C do the duties now performed by Mr Fforde as a temporary measure.

Mr H W Keys, Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L S Osmaston, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, to hold charge of the West Khandesh Division, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr H W Keys or pending further orders.

Mr M D Mackenzie has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate for eighteen months in lieu of furlough for one year granted by Govt Notification No 1225, dated 15th Feb 1896.

Messrs J A G Wales, I C S, and W C Shepperd, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 7th Jan 1896.

Mr A W G Chakerbutty, I C S, passed an examination in Marathi on the 7th Jan 1896.

Mr W F D Fisher, Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard on the 7th Jan 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of paras. 2 and 3 of Notification No. 54, dated 15th Oct, 1890, H E the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of H E the Governor Genl in Council, to appoint under Sec 73 of the Merchant Shipping Act, VII of 1859, the following officers to be Receivers of wreck:—(1) Mr E W Young, acting Collr of Customs, Karachi for all ports in Sind except the Port of Karah; and (2) Comdr E R Shopland R I M Port Officer, Karachi, with the limits of the Port of Karachi.

In supersession of clauses II to VI of Notification No 64 dated 27th Dec 1880 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following orders under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1859:—Comdr E R Shopland, R I M, is appointed a Detaining Officer under Sec 11, and Mr T Hart-Davies I C S, Judge of the district court of Karachi is appointed Judge of a Court of Survey to hear cases generally under Sec 14.

Under Sec 68 the following Surveyor's to the Port of Karachi under Act VII of 1874 are appointed Board for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a Ship Surveyor at Karachi, viz:—Comdr E R Shopland, R I M; Messrs J Hughes and F H Jones

Under Sec 69 the following Surveyors to the Port of Karachi under Acts VI and VII of 1881 are specially exempted from the operation of the said section, viz:—Comdr E R Shopland, R I M, Messrs J Hughes and F H Jones.

Under Sec 81 the following Surveyors to the Port of Karachi under Act VII of 1881 are appointed Inspectors of Lights and Fog Signals for that Port:—Comdr E R Shopland, R I M, Messrs J Hughes and F H Jones

In supersession of Notification No 61, dated 15th June 1891, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, V of 1883, Comdr E R Shopland, R I M, Port Officer, the officer at the Port of Karachi to whom immediate notice of any loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty therein referred to should be given.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 6 of Act XIX, of 1838 (Bombay Coasting Vessels), H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Comdr E R Shopland, R I M, Port Officer, Karachi, to perform the duty of making or branding and ascertaining the burthen of fishing vessels and harbour craft at Karachi.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 7 of the Registration of Ships' Act A of 1841, as amended, H E the Governor in Council is please to appoint Commander E R Shopland R I M, Port Officer, Karachi, to be Surveyor for the purpose of examining and measuring ships or vessels, and granting certificates.

In supersession of Notification No 57, dated 2nd July 1894, H E the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Indian Steam Ships Act, (VII of) 1884, to appoint the following gentlemen as Examiners of candidates for Certificates of Competency as Engineers and Engine—Drivers at Bombay under the said Act:—Comdr Maurice Bean, R I M,—President. Messrs Alfred William Seabrook, and James Ferguson,—Members.

In supersession of Notification No 55, dated 2nd July 1894 H E the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, (VI of) 1884, to appoint the following gentlemen as Examiners of candidates for Certificates of Competency as Engineers and Engine—Drivers at Bombay under the said Act:—Comdr Maurice Bean, R I M,—President. Messrs A W Seabrook, and J Ferguson,—Members.

In supersession of Notification No. 113, dated 17th Oct 1893 H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, (VI of) 1884, to appoint the following gentlemen as Examiners of candidates for Certificates of Competency as Masters and Serangs at Bombay under the said Act:—Comdr Maurice Bean, R I M—President; Mr J B Mackay, Assist Consvr, Capt A C Clark, and K Macaulay—Members.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, (VII of) 1859:—Comdr Maurice Bean, R I M, Port Officer, Bombay, and Mr T Thorburn, Harbour Master, to be Detaining Officers under Section 11; and Mr J Sanders-Slater to be Judge of the Court of Survey to hear cases generally for the Port of Bombay under Sec 14.

The following gentlemen to be Examiners under Sec 68 to examine the qualifications of persons desirous of practising the profession of a Ship Surveyor at Bombay, viz:—Comdr Maurice Bean, R I M—President; Messrs Alfred William Seabrook, and James Ferguson—Members.

Comdr Maurice Bean, R I M, to be Receiver of Wreck for the Port and Island of Bombay under Sec 73.

Mr A W Seabrook to be an Inspr of Lights and Fog Signals for the Port of Bombay under Sec 81.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 license to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians is hereby granted to the Rev Gangadhar B Kale, Method st Episcopal Church.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Bhau Govind has been placed on general duty with effect from 13th Dec 1895.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr L M Rose Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed on the 6th Jan 1896, the Departmental examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in para 29 Chapter II, of the Public Works Code.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Rao Saheb Sakarlal Nabhulal, Mamlatdar of Broach, is appointed to do duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Surat vice Rao Saheb Manilal Ajitrai, B A transferred to foreign service.

Rao Saheb Gandabhai Endarji is transferred from Matar to Broach.

Azam Naranji Kuvarji, B A, Mahalkari of Jhalode, is appointed to be subpro tem Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, and to do duty at Matar in the Kaira District.

Central Division.

Mr Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, Head Karkun of taluka Maval in the Poona Dist acted as Mamladar of the same taluka from 17th Nov to 21st Dec 1895, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ballal Thansalkar and the arrival of Rao Saheb Wasudev Pandurang Lale

Messrs S R Arthur and W C Shepherd respectively delivered over and recived charge of the Karad, Valva and Patan Talukas in the Satara Dist, and of the Forest Settlement Office, Satara, on the 21st ultimo

Rao Bahadurs V B Wadekar and L M Deshpande respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, on the 4th inst

Southern Division.

In consequence of the appointment of Rao Bahadur Gopal Janardhan Bhakhande, second grade Head Accountant, to be sixth grade Depy Collr, the following promotion and transfer are ordered:—Rao Saheb Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar, sub protem forth grade Head Accountant, is confirmed in that grade and is permanently posted to Ratnagiri; and Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale, fourth grade Head Accountant, is permanently posted to Bijapur, but to continue to do duty as sub por tem third grade Head Accountant, at Dharwar pending relief by Rao Saheb Ramrao Annapa, the permanent Head Accountant.

Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale permanent fourth grade Head Accountant at Bijapur, having been granted two years' furlough from such date as he may be relieved of his duty as sub pro tem third Grade Head Accountant at Dharwar, Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Subnis, fifth grade Head Accountant, Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as fourth grade Head Accountant at Bijapur during Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale's absence or until further orders.

Mr Vishnu Ramji Kadrekar Senior Clerk in the Collectors, Accounts Office, Ratnagiri is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Ratnagiri, during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Rao Saheb Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander, N L	Ghose, K P	Mansfield, R W
Abdul Gani	Gore, A Th	O'Leary, D J
Ahmed Merali	Grinway, A	Patil, T W
Andrade, Thos	Grand, Italia	Proctor, Mrs
Hyde	Guth, Sydney	Purvis, J E, Mrs
Abdul Satar	Hearne	Ploreinman
Adams, Madaine M	Hinks, E J, Mrs	Robertson, F J
Alagappacharry	Hill, John G	Rowell, S
Alboo, A	Hopwood, Miss	Rogers, Miss
Bodycot, J, Gr	Hudson, P C	Saidan Sha
Bulgie, R J L D'S	Hodgson, P E	Scott, Dr
Burby, D A	Hopkirk, Chas W	Schmidt, E
Bercovice, Rosa D	Holland, Percy	Smith, Caley S
Boice, A C	Hutchins, Mrs	Sheridan, J F, Mrs
Benico, G Jean	Hagarth, Mrs	Scotts, Constantin
Beimo, A A	Hill, M	Silphanakie, Sofia
Ballantine, A D B, Mrs	Hudson, Herbert	Swinn, J D
Bayley, Reynold	Ismay, William	Shastri, B R
Cadell, K J, Miss	Jennings, W H	Thorn, R Le Sergt
Conroy, J T C, Dr	Jenng, Le Sgt	Teyon, R, Mrs
Cooke, E J	Jones, R Aylward, Rev	Tsermischencova, Mlle Maria
Claxton, Herbert	Jogendram Nath Chundure	Terry, T F, Mrs
Cables, A W	Kerrigan, F H, Gr	Taylor, A J
Cards, F	Kapadia, B R	Thomas, Ladman, Pte
DeSouza, P X	Keith, Col J	Trontbeck, Miss
Dart, J M, Dr	Kaufman, N	Thompson, Miss
DeSouza, Manoel	Koffer, H	Vagner, Irma
De C Estang Alpho	Lawson, H, Mrs	William, S E Stuart
Elliot, Ninian, F	Lane E C, Mrs	William, Mr
Fenton, A M	Leclercq, Jules	Weston, Miss
Fernandes, S Francis	Lemnie, Grs	Wilcox, W
Fox, Spencer, Mrs	McKenzie, Florence, Mrs	Walker, D P
Grathwaite, L		Watkin, Edgar

NOTICES.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR
Ayer's Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR,
PROMOTES
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name —Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

General Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circe Bombay.

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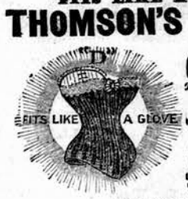
PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World. TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.



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ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
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LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILL SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
AT FIRST COST.
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.
Mention this Paper.

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(OZONIC OXYGEN.)
Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

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PATRONAGE DISTINGUISHED
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE REGISTERED

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.
AND THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down Constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
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Instantly Relieved by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
Directions with Bottle.
Sold Everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
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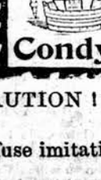

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Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia, Quickens the Circulation, Stimulates the Liver, Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia, Gout & Rheumatism, And Safely Reduces Obesity.

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FOR
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They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure, without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the spread and tendency of those diseases to attack some other part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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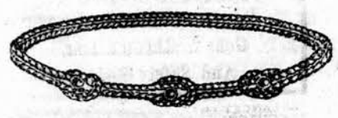

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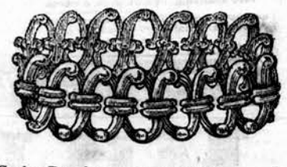

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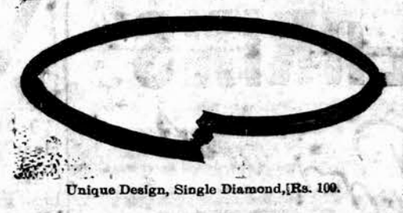

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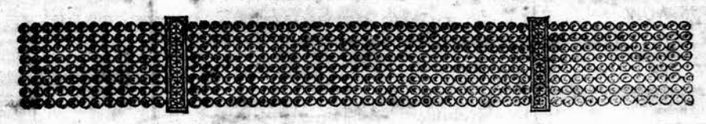

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These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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THE CUTTING AND FITTING
IS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
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WHO HAS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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